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Ah! Me.

The fairest flower upon the vine—
So far above my reach it grows
I ne'er can hope to make it mine—
Smiles, in the sun, a peerless rose.
The wind is whisp'ring soft and low
Fond praises of its loveliness;
Its sweetness I can only guess,
But never know.

On beauteous lips—as far away
As is the rose—a kiss there lies,
And on those lips that kiss must stay,
Though I may look with longing eyes,
A cruel fate hath willed it so.
Not mine that crimson mouth to press
Its sweetness I can only guess,
But never know.

The Unfinished Letter.

"NEAR DEADWOOD, 1876.

"*Dear Jenny*:

"We reached here this morning—
Tom Baker, Ned Leonard and I;
So you see that, in spite of your warning,
The end of our journey is nigh.

"The redskins—'tis scarce worth a mention;
Don't worry about me, I pray—
Have shown us no little attention—
Confound them—along on our way.

"Poor Ned's got a ball in the shoulder,
Another one just grazed my side;
But pshaw!—ere we're half a day older,
We'll be at the end of our ride.

"We've camped here for breakfast: Tom's splitting
Some kindling wood, off in the pines,
And astride a dead cedar I'm sitting,
To hastily pen you these lines.

"A courier from Deadwood—we met him
Just now, with a mail for the States
(Ah! Jenny, I'll never forget him)—
For this most obligingly waits.

"He says, too, the miners are earning
Ten dollars a day, every man.
Hullo! here comes Tom—he's returning,
And running as fast as he can.

"It's nothing, I guess; he is only
At one of his practical"—Bang!
And sharp, through that solitude lonely,
The crack of Sioux rifle shots rang.

And as the dire volley came blended
With echo from canyon and pass,
The letter to Jenny was ended—
Its writer lay dead on the grass!

—*George L. Catlin.*

THE LOST BANK NOTE.

"James," said Mrs. Garret, while sitting at breakfast one morning, "I don't like that new girl. I have my suspicions about her."

"About Ann!" returned Mr. Garret, in surprise. "Why, it's only a few days ago that I heard you boasting to Mrs. Brenmer you had the best cook in New York."

"So she is a good cook. I don't expect to get such another for twice the wages. It is not about her work—she does all that well—but I've no trust in her."

"What has she done?"

"What has she done?" echoed the lady, somewhat sharply. "Nothing, of course, or I'd soon send her packing! But she's shy, and secret, and won't tell me anything about herself; and has ridiculous airs about sleeping alone, and won't even allow Amanda inside her bedroom door. There's something wrong, depend upon it. If there wasn't a screw loose somewhere she wouldn't be here for such low wages."

"If that's a fault against her you can raise them," suggested Mr. Garret.

"There, James, you may as well go to your office, if that's all you have to say," cried the lady of the house. "But mark my words, before you go, I'll find Ann Walker out before long."

Mr. Garret sighed as he rose to depart. He well knew that remonstrance would avail nothing, for Mrs. Garret's prejudices were as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that changeth not, so he took himself off without another word.

"Amanda!" cried the lady, when left alone, "bring Horace up."

In response to this summons a large, slatternly girl of eleven or twelve made her appearance from the basement, with a little boy in her arms, who made a snatch at an egg stand and knocked it on the floor in passing the table.

"You awkward, careless gypsy!" cried Mrs. Garret, with great spirit, "that's the second thing you've broken this morning. Who do you think is going to pay for all you destroy? Come here, Horace, love, and have a nice piece of toast. What's Ann doing, Amanda?"

"She's dressing the turkey, mum."

"Did she scour the front steps this morning?"

"Yes, mum; she got up at five o'clock to do it."

"Go and tell her I expect her to wash the drawing-room windows before dinner."

"Upon my word," muttered Mrs. Garret, resentfully, as Amanda retired to carry her message, "I'll pull her pride down for her a bit. Must wash the steps at five in the morning forsooth lest folks see her at all. I'll take that out of her."

In a few minutes Ann came up to clear the dishes off. She was tall and well proportioned, about twenty years of age, her face pale, refined in features, not handsome, but singularly intelligent and earnest in its expression.

She looked a little anxious and troubled as she noiselessly arranged the room, and when she was ready to go, she said, in a very soft voice:

"May I ask a favor, ma'am, that the cleaning of the front windows be put off till early in the morning?"

"No," answered her mistress, curtly, "I want them done now."

"I don't wish to be seen by passers-by," she urged, almost pleadingly. "It is of importance for me not to be seen by—by some one who might know me."

"You will obey my orders, girl, or leave the house!" returned Mrs. Garret, beginning to quiver with temper.

The servant courtesied and withdrew.

In a few minutes she was at the windows, but in a close sunbonnet, to Mrs. Garret's unspeakable disgust.

"I think I can see through my lady," was her inward comment. "She's some jailbird the detectives are after. I'll lay a trap for her, and if she's not caught in it, my penetration isn't much."

Rising from her sewing machine, which she had been busily plying in Master Horace's behalf, while her brain as busily revolved, she unlocked her desk, took from it a twenty dollar note, carefully marked the number, and dropped it, as if by accident, under the edge of the table. Then she cut and basted some more work, making enough rubbish about the floor to insure the servant's having to use her dustpan before dinner. By the time this was accomplished she discovered little Horace and the machine in such danger of coming to grief together that, first driving that innocent to the other side of the room, and then picking up her scattered shuttle and reels, she called Ann up stairs to put the parlor to rights, and left the room, taking Horace with her.

When Mr. Garret came home to dinner he saw by his wife's portentous face that something dreadful had occurred.

"James," said she, solemnly, "I have found that girl out in a theft."

"Who? Amanda?"

"Pshaw! no. Your 'superior girl,' Ann. She has just helped herself to twenty dollars of mine."

"Good gracious!" cried Mr. Garret, pausing in the act of carving the turkey.

"Yes; she was a twenty dollar note [illegible] happened to fall out of [illegible] floor this forenoon. I [illegible] Horace and so—ahem—[illegible] it up before I left the [illegible] came down to dinner I [illegible] it, and the abandoned [illegible] said she might have [illegible] the dustpan and burnt it; [illegible] have the number of [illegible] her you must go imm[illegible] a policeman. [illegible] though far from co[illegible] proofs of Ann's gu[illegible]

which his spouse cited, Mr. Garret suffered himself to be sent off on his errand of justice, and soon returned, in company with a detective, armed with a warrant, and Ann was imperatively rung up, while Amanda was ordered to remain, that she might take a warning from the event to take place.

"Ann," said her master, feeling very small, "Mrs. Garret misses some money, and this man has come to"—

"Find it, my dear," subjoined the officer, who had been regarding her with undisguised interest. "So if you'll hand over the keys of your kit we'll proceed to business instanter."

"And," said Mrs. Garret, sternly, "if the stolen property is found in your possession, you will go to prison, miss—that you shall."

Ann's white face slowly kindled with a scorching red; her large, dark eyes dilated with a deep horror; her lips turned pale; her breath seemed to leave her in a gasp.

"You accuse me—of theft?" she faltered.

Mr. Garret silently put her into a chair. She looked as if the shock would strike her dead.

"Do you deny," demanded Mrs. Garret, none the less spitefully for this attention, "that you picked up that twenty dollar bill that was dropped on the carpet, just on this spot, this forenoon? Haven't you got it in your pocket, or trunk, or hidden about your bedroom at this moment? Go on with the search, Mr. Officer; she's determined not to confess. It was a national bank bill for twenty dollars, numbered 108,943."

"Seems to me I've seen your face before this," my gal," muttered the officer, confidentially. "You'll please fork over the key of yer kit," young woman."

With trembling hands Ann waved him off, and untied a ribbon from about her neck, on which a small key was suspended.

As she gave it to him a sort of sob shook her, and large tears rushed in a torrent down her cheeks.

"I'll show the way," said the mistress of the house, sure by these signs of sorrow that the note was about to be discovered. "James, keep your eye on the unprincipled wretch, for there's no knowing what she may do."

Arrived at Ann's miserable bedroom, the officer first coolly rifled the pockets of all the dresses to be found hanging up, and not finding what he sought, dragged the single trunk out under the skylight and unlocked it.

Very neatly arranged were poor Ann Walker's simple belongings. Some daintily frilled underclothing, smelling of lavender; her modest Sunday apparel folded by itself in silver paper; a box of plain linen collars and cuffs, one or two books of such unexpected titles as "Longfellow's Hyperion," "The Holy Grail," by Tennyson, and some of Madame Michelet's in the original French; and a beautiful mother-of pearl desk in the very bottom with the initials "A. W. A." in a silver monogram on the top.

"Now I'm blessed if this ain't a pretty kit for a servant girl," remarked the detective, taking out the desk and proceeding to pry it open with his penknife.

"A wholesale robber," groaned Mrs. Garret, clasping her hands; "and to think that I have harbored"—

"Hallo," cried the detective, opening the lid, and taking out a silver photograph case, richly chased, and garnished with an elaborate monogram, "'Who's this?'"

Then the pair had a fine surprise.

Opening the case, they saw two *cartes*—one of a majestic looking military man, apparently about sixty, the other of a young girl, clad in silk and richest lace, whose face bore the exact similitude of Ann Walker's.

"By the hooky!" ejaculated the officer, a light breaking all over his face, and astonishment prevented further articulation.

Taking a greasy pocketbook out of his breast pocket he opened it, and drew forth a photograph, which was Ann Walker's vignette.

"Them two's the same gal?" asked he, eagerly.

"Yes," answered the lady, with a glance.

"I thought I had spotted that gal the minute I set eyes on her," cried the man, exultingly; "and to think of me findin' her after all, and three of us a-huntin' for her these six months. I'm a made man. Won't the gineral plank down the thousand pounds reward! Hoorar!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Garret.

She begun to believe she had been sheltering a very great criminal indeed.

"What do I mean!" grinned the detective. "Why, that you've made the orkardest mistake, misses, you ever made in your life. You've heard of Gineral Arnim as lives in the marble palace up the Hudson?"

"Of course I have—indeed, have some acquaintance with him." "Or would give the universe to scrape one," she might with truth have added.

"That's unlucky—for you," observed the officer, with an obvious absence of sympathy; "for yer see this here cook as you've accused of stealing is his only daughter and heiress"—

"What!"

Mrs. Garret sat down on a broken backed chair, with a face as pale as a ghost.

To think that her penetration should have served her so ill as to suffer her to insult this lady—this daughter of one of the grandest magnates in society.

"How, in Heaven's name, can I apologize for my mistake!" she gasped. "I'll die of shame outright!"

"Meantime we haven't found the bank note," observed the officer, with some malice prepense. "Shall I go on with the search?"

"No, no! For gracious' sake, leave me! Let me think!" groaned our friend, in real anguish of mind.

So the officer went down stairs with a very different manner from that in which he had ascended.

Meantime the following interview had taken place between the master of the house and the accused.

"Sir," said the latter, as soon as they were alone, "I think you have the feelings of a gentleman. Further concealment is useless, and before I leave this house I owe you an explanation."

Mr. Garret thought this was the beginning of a confession of guilt, and said:

"Yes, Ann," very sadly but kindly.

"I am not what I seem," pursued Miss Arnim, in an agitated manner. "You may have heard of, six months ago, General Arnim's daughter, who disappeared"—

"Heavens!" muttered Mr. Garret. He now feared poor Ann was insane.

"My father," continued Miss Arnim, "wished me to marry a gentleman who was in my eyes repugnant to me, I having [illegible] heart to another, who [illegible] his only [illegible] father [illegible] heart, [illegible] ily [illegible] sh[illegible] [illegible] f [illegible] [illegible] e [illegible] s [illegible] end [illegible] uence I came here with the determination of doing my duty as conscientiously as it was possible. You have seen the result, Mr. Garret."

She burst into tears, though her eyes flashed through them with proud indignation.

By this time the earnestness of her manner and the calm refinement of her language had carried the conviction of truth to her listener's heart. He gazed at her in amazement and distress, while a flood of shame dyed his brow.

The detective now entered, and with a deeply respectful obeisance to the woman whom he had treated so insolently ten minutes ago, said:

"Please to accept my humble service, Miss Arnim, and to pardon my mistake. What can I do for you, miss?"

"Bring me a cab, if you please," said Miss Arnim. Then turning to her former master, she said, pleadingly:

"Let me ask as a particular favor, sir, that I may be permitted to go without meeting Mrs. Garret again. I can imagine now," she added, with a trembling voice, "what innocent and friendless girls feel when they are suspected wrongfully."

Little more remains to be said. The young lady had her wish, and returned to her father's house without another encounter with her amiable mistress; and so overjoyed was the general to receive back her whom he had bitterly mourned as lost by his own cruelty, that her engagement to Mr. Melville, a young lawyer, was immediately afterward arranged, with much rejoicing.

Little Master Horace proved, some weeks afterward, to be the real cause of that bank note's disappearance. It was found stuffed into the cavity under the shuttle of his mamma's sewing machine.

Exposition Statistics.

Some interesting statistics have been published in regard to the duties which have been performed by the Centennial police force during the past six months. At the opening of the Exhibition there were about 1,000 men on duty; but as they became skilled in the performance of their work, the number was gradually diminished. About the first of November the force consisted of 671 men, with six captains, three lieutenants and forty-three sergeants. The Main building was guarded by 230 men, and Machinery Hall by 125. United States enlisted men took the place of the Centennial police in the Government building. The duties of the police force have been of the most novel and arduous character. Without obtruding themselves unpleasantly or unnecessarily upon the visitors, they have efficiently guarded the railway track—a matter requiring skill and care; they have prevented unsafe crowding in any locality; watched for thieves, burglars and pickpockets; guided lost people; taken care of lost children; gathered up and properly deposited lost articles; discovered trespassers who, disdaining the ordinary gates, attempted to scale the fence; quietly disposed of every person who gave any indication of intoxication quelled every embryotic quarrel or disorder; and answered thousands of questions—sensible, useless and silly—with good humored politeness. One or two hundred pickpockets have been captured; between three and four hundred lost children have been returned to their homes, while at the Centennial police headquarters a much larger number of children have been recovered by their parents or guardians. Watching the diamonds has been a special duty in the Main building. Undoubtedly there has been considerable quiet purloining, but the aggregate loss has been very small compared with the great amount of valuable articles exposed. In Memorial Hall the police have guarded the pictures and statues from the attacks of canes and umbrellas; beggars, peddlers and unlicensed venders have been properly dealt with; and scores of other matters, trivial and important, have met prompt and careful attention at the hands of the Centennial police.

Knowing Hogs.

The *Commercial Bulletin* is reminded of an adventure at a Western country railroad station where, when the train stopped, several of the passengers were astonished to observe seven or eight swine racing from a field near by up to the railway track, halting beneath the car windows. Attention was distracted, however, by the entrance of a boy with "nice fried pies, only five cents a piece." This really appetizing looking merchandize was eagerly purchased, especially by any one who had ever eaten a fried apple turnover in New England. But, alas! the folly of trusting to appearance; for, no sooner was the first mouthful beneath the teeth of the purchaser than the flavor of strong butter, grease and general nastiness met his taste, causing him to raise the car window and not only eject the mouthful, but the remainder of the pie from which it had been taken—a proceeding which the hogs waiting beneath were evidently well acquainted with, as they devoured the discarded viands with much gusto, and to the disgust of the passengers, who thus found that they had become swine purveyors, as doubtless others had before them, judging from the animals' actions.

Statistics of Immigration.

The statistics of immigration of the port of New York for the current year indicate a falling off from the diminished figures of last year, but only a fraction of the decrease which last year itself showed in comparison with the year before. The number of arrivals has dropped from 140,000 in 1874 to 84,000 in 1875, and then to probably 70,000 in 1876. Of these immigrants Germany furnished 18,891; Ireland 9,724; England, 7,894; Russia, 5,041; Austria, 4,047; Norway, 2,084; Sweden, 3,505; and every country of the old world a greater or less number. Africa furnishes thirty one and China 177. It is stated that nearly one-third of the immigrants remain in New York city and its vicinity. The remainder are distributed in the West. This year the majority of immigrants have gone to Illinois, Kansas and Iowa. The labor bureau of the immigration commission has found employment for over 7,300 persons. These were chiefly common laborers and servants. Mechanical labor was not greatly in demand. Tailors and shoemakers, however, found ready employment. The number seeking assistance from the bureau this year has not been as large as heretofore. It is said that the fact of the universal hard times in the United States has been widely known, and those who have undertaken to immigrate have generally been provided with some means with which to supply their immediate necessities. About 5,000 immigrants who were ill have been received in the hospital.

A Russian War Loan Announced.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says: The State bank announces that it is authorized by an imperial ukase to receive subscriptions for an issue of 100,000,000 rubles in bank notes, bearing interest at five per cent., the issue price to be ninety-two. The *Official Gazette* says this loan is rendered necessary by the extraordinary expenditures in view of the present political situation. It hopes all classes will subscribe.

A Lesson in Cooking.

At a meeting of the New York cooking club the following lesson was given: "Now, to make a sponge cake worthy of the name, get a large bowl that will hold about three quarts. Take five eggs, half a pound of sugar and eight ounces of flour; break the eggs, throwing the whites and yolks in together; sift the sugar on the eggs, and then beat up quickly until the drippings from the spoon drop short and cling back. At this point it is ready for the flour. Sift the flour in, add half a teaspoonful of essence of lemon and stir up till spongy. Then a little butter must be melted in your baking tin to lubricate the sides well, sprinkling a little flour over the batter coating to preserve the cake from sticking to the tin or mold. Half fill the tin or mold, and paste strips of clean white paper around the upper edge of the tin, so that they form an extra edge of about one and one-half inches high. The oven is not to be even moderately hot, but allowed to get hotter as the cake rises, and so on gradually, until the cake is cooked—not burned."

The professor demonstrated the concoction of oyster stew as follows: One quart of oysters, one ditto of water; put oysters in water and let boil. "The longer they boil the better the liquor becomes and the plumper the oysters," says the professor. "Put in a sprig of celery and two leaves of parsley, so as to have but one flavor made of two. When boiled skim the oyster liquid off, wash the oysters off, put them into their clean liquid, add one ounce of butter, a half pint of milk, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and ditto of salt; put on the fire again, but do not let it boil; merely keep it scalding hot and ready to serve."

The professor, right on the heels of oysters in a stew, rushed oysters luxuriating in soup. He says the best oyster soup is simply made thus:

"One quart of oysters in their own liquid, one pint of water added, one sprig of parsley and one of celery, two blades of mace. As soon as boiled, strain the water off, skim the liquid and place it back on the fire, but not to boil—merely to keep hot. Mix one ounce of flour with one ditto of butter over the fire till they bubble; add then one pint of boiling water; stir this till smooth, then pour in the oyster liquid; remove the sprigs and leaves of seasoning, and season to taste with salt and pepper; mash the oysters in warm water and return them into the liquid, and then and there you have A No. 1 soup ready to be served up."

Dairy Ventilation.

A new method of obtaining uniform temperature and abundant fresh air in dairies is reported. The dairy is built of stone, and is placed on the side of a hill and close to an icehouse, or near enough to it to bring the drip from the melting ice into an open tank on the floor of the dairy. To secure an even temperature, the building is sunk 2.13 meters (about seven feet) in the ground, and the walls, doors and windows are made airtight. To ventilate the place two pipes, lined with slate, are laid from the floor of the dairy, underground, in opposite directions. One extends about 30.50 meters (one hundred feet) uphill, and is then brought to the surface. The other pipe extends an equal distance downhill, in the opposite direction, and is then brought to the surface. The open ends of these pipes are protected by wooden wings from the influence of the wind, otherwise they are entirely open at all times. In the summer, when the temperature of the atmosphere is higher than the ground, the air in the upper pipe being cool, settles down into the dairy, passes through it and escapes by the lower pipe. The tank of ice water serves to lower the temperature to about fifty deg. Fahr., and the temperature of the air in the sunken pipes is about sixty deg. Fahr., so that the dairy is kept sweet and cool by constant supplies of fresh air at a comparatively low temperature. In winter, the ground being warmer than the atmosphere, a reverse current is maintained through the pipes. The warm air in the upper pipe rises and escapes, and draws fresh supplies of air into the dairy through the lower pipe. This, in its turn, raises the temperature of the inflowing air, and prevents the entrance of freezing draughts. This device is said to work well in practice, and to keep the dairy well ventilated, and at nearly the same temperature at all seasons.—*Scribner's.*

How to Stop Drinking.

A newspaper correspondent, writing of strong drink, says: Those physicians who are not habitual drunkards don't know anything about the progress of the disease; they only see the results of it, and therefore they cannot handle it as they do other diseases. Those who are habitual drunkards become too much weakened physically and intellectually by the vice itself to be able to pronounce a cure.

I am an old drinker. Have drank a quart of whisky every day for the past fifteen years, except an occasional day or two when I have "sworn off." I am satisfied that there is no medicine for it. Social habits are a strong incentive for one man to drink, thirst for stimulant for another, although the first may abhor the taste and smell of the fluid. The effect is what the inebriate of either class desires and needs. In the interest of the poor unfortunate inebriate let me tell him, if he is in earnest in his desire to break off, to shun all liquor at night. He will not be able to sleep for a night or two, but he will come all right in a short time. Let him eat a hearty breakfast and, should he be nervous a few hours afterward, let him fight it out, hide himself, and shake it out. One or two hours will give him relief. Then let him take some solid food, and hurry to his home, avoiding the social companionship of men, which is one of his greatest temptations, and keep himself to himself as much as possible. All medicines prescribed to prevent thirst or nervousness are of no avail. It is the will, and principally the will to stop drinking at night, and to keep aloof from social drinking friends. I have tried it, and I know. The dread horrors of delirum tremens have never befallen me, but I have seen them in others, and have made a study of dipsomania, or I would not offer these hints.

My Lord!

In England lately a nobleman who had been driving the Bath coach a few stages on a night journey took the head of the table when the passengers sat down to supper at Marlborough, and addressing a lady, an inside passenger, said: "Will you allow me to send you some of this beef?" No answer. "Permit me, madam, to help you to some beef?" No answer. "Once more," rather loudly, "shall I send you any beef?" Lady, with an air of intense indignation: "Man, I never speak to outside passengers!" Landlord enters and addresses the amateur coachman as "my lord!" Tableau.

QUANTITY, NOT QUALITY.—Brown, senior—"Well, Fred, what did you see during your trip abroad?" Brown, junior—"Aw—'pon m' word, don't know what I saw 'xactly; only know I did more by three countries, eight towns and four mountains than Smith did in the same time."

The Defense of Constantinople.

British interests in the East, says the New York *Herald*, demand that the capital of Turkey shall not be permitted to fall into the hands of Russia; consequently every effort will be strained by England to protect that important strategic point from capture. It is only necessary to glance at the map of eastern Europe in order to comprehend the value of Constantinople as the key of the situation, so far as England is concerned, and to see that as long as the city remains in the possession of a power hostile to the czar the highway to India remains open and safe. It is not that Constantinople itself lies directly in the way of a Russian advance, for it does not do so more than Athens or Cairo, but because of its peculiar position of control over a vast area of territory which must be Russianized before any successful attack can be made on the British communications.

For instance, Constantinople guards the entrance to the Black sea, and in the hands of Turkey or England shuts in the Russian fleet as completely as the Baltic ice closes the ports of that sea in winter. It keeps open for the fleets of Turkey and England the channel leading to the Black sea, thus limiting the control of Russia over that water to a degree highly dangerous to Russian interests, as was demonstrated during the Crimean war. With Russia in complete possession of the Euxine, the most important part of the coast of Turkey would lie completely exposed to attack, and, indeed, it would be impossible to defend that territory against Russia without the aid of a powerful European combination against the czar. It is clear, therefore, that the Russian aim is to secure free ingress and egress for her fleets through the Bosphorus, and this cannot be permanently maintained as long as a foreign power holds Constantinople.

The narrow channels, bordered by high and rugged shores which lead from the archipelago and the Black sea to the Golden Horn, render the defense of Constantinople against a naval attack an easy matter even for Turkey alone. The ironclad, and, above all, the torpedo, can be applied to this end with a certainty of success. But on the land side Constantinople is more vulnerable, and it is to that line of defense that England and Turkey are directing their joint efforts. The operations necessary for a successful attack on Constantinople by land involve difficulties that might well cause Russia to hesitate before attempting to overcome them. Before a siege gun can be pointed at the defenses the attacking army must make a triumphant march across the Balkan mountains, driving the allied English and Turkish armies before it to the city walls. Even by effecting a landing at Varna, on the Turkish coast, Russia must operate with a large number of well fortified and garrisoned Turkish positions in her rear, and a great river, the Danube, stretching across her land line of retreat. The probability that English ironclads will dispute the passage of an expeditionary army from Odessa by sea is very strong, and a great naval victory by Russia is therefore necessary for her successes on land. Taking into consideration the relative naval strength of the belligerents we are satisfied that a siege of Constantinople by the Russians is only a very remote possibility.

Watching a Sick Man.

The "Vanderbilt Guard" is the name given to the corps of reporters whose duty it is to wait for bulletins relative to the health of Commodore Vanderbilt, the railroad king. Shortly before ten o'clock every evening, the band assemble near the residence of Mr. Vanderbilt, and await intelligence. In the midst of the noise of resounding debate comes the sound of the opening door. A sudden rush is made up the stairs. The bearer of glad tidings gives the usual announcement: "There is no change, gentlemen." Then follows a running fire of questions, relevant and irrelevant, about any incidents of the day. It is the reporter's despairing grasp at a straw, anything which will serve to vary the monotony of the hundreds of bulletins, a large portion of which he has already evolved from his inner consciousness. When their thirst has been sated with these driblets of personal gossip, the guard departs as one man, to meet again at midnight, and still a third time at the second small hour of the following morning.

A short time ago a room was hired in the University building, on Washington square, and the evening was passed by the guard in singing songs, playing cards, and telling anecdotes until the time arrived to go the commodore's house. After ascertaining his condition all would return. New acquisitions to and repeated desertions from the corps were of such frequent occurrence that this place of resort was abandoned, and now the only times that the guard assemble are at the hours above stated. The persons who guard the bulletins are frequently late, and opinions are freely expressed as to the advisability of ringing the door bell. Ten minutes' grace is generally given, and then some impatient reporter takes a pull at the bell and generally succeeds in reminding the occupants of the house that some one is waiting outside. Lately the announcements at the hours of twelve and two have been made from a front window on the second floor. A head appears, a thin, small voice pipes out "all right," the reporters respond with morning greetings, and the midnight watch of the guard is over. It has been hinted by some irreverent members that the thing was growing monotonous, but the loyalty of the major portion of the guard is proof against long watches in the keen morning air and meager reports from the sick-room.—*Tribune.*

Damp Walls.

The *Builder* gives the following remedy for damp walls: Three-quarters of a pound of mottled soap to one gallon of water. This composition to be laid over the brickwork steadily and carefully with a large flat brush, so as not to form a froth or lather on the surface. The wash to remain twenty-four hours to become dry. Mix a half pound of alum with four gallons of water; leave it to stand for twenty-four hours, and then apply it in the same manner over the coating of soap. Let this be done in dry weather. In the case of stone walls the following ingredients, melted and mixed together, and applied hot to the surface of stone, will prevent all damp from entering and vegetable substance from growing upon it—one and a half pounds rosin, one pound Russian tallow, one quart linseed oil. This simple remedy has been proved upon a piece of very porous stone, made into the form of a basin; two coats of this liquid, on being applied, caused it to hold water as well as any earthenware vessel.

ANOTHER THING.—In a window in New York during the Presidential excitement were portraits of Tilden and Hayes, side by side, and underneath is written the old Jacobin legend:

God bless the king, God bless the faith's defender;
God bless—there's no harm in blessing—the pretender,
But who that pretender is, and who that king,
God bless us all is quite another thing.

LIFE AT ANNAPOLIS.

How the Plebs at the Naval School are Hazed.

The reading of the order against hazing at the United States naval school was resented by the third class as an insult to their understanding; for, they said, the thing stared them in the face from every corner. But their inclination soon proved stronger than their respect for the law. They had been hazed; why should not they haze others? The plebs soon began to suffer as lower class men have suffered before them at the hands of their elders. At midnight the plebs were dragged from their beds, and forced to engage in combat at the whim of their tormentors. The digestion of the plebs became impaired by the too frequent use of ink punches and soap cocktails as beverages. Not that the plebs liked these compounds, but when their persecutors stood treat, the plebs dared not refuse to drink whatever they offered. The plebs were tormented by night and intimidated by day.

While two fourth class men, Norton and Niblack, were at study in their room, a member of the third class entered and proceeded to amuse himself by ordering them to the tops of their wardrobes, where he put them through a drill in seamanship, finishing the performance by standing them close to their beds and knocking them over backward by a blow on the forehead. Another "pleb" was hung out of a second story window by one arm and one leg, and kept there for some minutes, at the imminent risk of falling to the walk twenty feet below. One of the first class so far forgot his dignity as to indulge in a little private hazing on his own account. Entering a room in which there were several "plebs," he asked their permission to lock the door, in order, as he explained, to keep out the meddlesome third class men; then, with ironical politeness, he begged the favor of a little music; then, with increased suavity, suggested that if the vocalists would take position on the wardrobes it might improve the effect. The "plebs" were too badly frightened to refuse. A favorite diversion is to pull a "pleb" out of bed at midnight, take him to a safe distance, and then run him up a tree. Clad in his scanty nightshirt, and with chattering teeth, he is persuaded to climb from branch to branch and favor the company with a different song from each one. Two of the little fellows are frequently ordered to the tops of opposite wardrobes, supplied with a quantity of shoes and boots, and made to hurl them at each other until they are exhausted.

"Plebs" dare not complain of these indignities for fear of incurring the displeasure of all the upper class men. Third class men have been known to cherish a desire for revenge upon "plebs" who have resented their insults, until they have become second or first class men, at which time they are invested with petty authority over those below them. In these positions they have the power of giving demerits, which they often give undeservedly to the object of their spite, thereby disgracing and injuring them.

The most recent cases of hazing were not discovered by complaints made by the victims of the hazing, but by the vigilance of the officers who had charge of the several buildings. As soon as it was shown that hazing was still practiced, two courts were convened—a court of inquiry, and a court martial. The former, consisting of three commissioned officers, examines those who it is supposed may serve as witnesses, and furnishes material for the action of the court martial. It is the court of inquiry that has already caused the dismissal of nine third class men who have refused to testify against their comrades. It is known that many of these were themselves implicated in the hazing, and might eventually have been dismissed in disgrace instead of going away, as they do, with flying colors and regarded as martyrs.

The court martial sits in one of the offices of the "steam building." As the trembling "pleb," who is ordered to the witness stand, enters the room, his heart sinks within him. The stern visaged officers in "full fig" surround a table, the president at its head and the judge advocate at the foot, with prepared lists of questions which the witness must answer, and pen and paper to take down his replies. On one side are the accused upper class man and his counsel, eager to catch him in some slip or misstatement. His position is anything but enviable. It is a choice between dismissal from the academy if he holds his tongue, and the lasting contempt of the upper class men, who are to be his seniors in the service, if he testifies.

It is believed that there will be many more dismissals before the end is reached. All the members of the third class make common cause with their hazing comrades, and are supposed to have bound themselves not to testify in any case.

The Dust of William Penn.

There is little occasion for begging in Philadelphia, this city of homes and benevolent institutions; and mentioning institutions reminds me, says a correspondent, that the William Penn hospital furnished a funny scene in a street car. Two elegantly dressed young ladies took their seats, and when the conductor came for tickets the elder sweetly requested that the car might stop at "William Penn's grave, or as near it as possible." The man of the bell punch scratched his head for an idea. Finding none, he replied: "You've got the best of me, ma'am," and then turning to a young man, whose smile testified his amusement, he asked for information. "William Penn died in England, and was buried there, I believe," said the gentleman.

"Oh! I'm sure you must be mistaken," said the damsel with the frizzes and flounces. "My sister saw his monument when she was here, but I've forgotten its exact locality."

Everybody was listening now; the young man didn't care to volunteer any more, and the young woman still sought for knowledge. There was a minute's pause, almost as awful as that in a dull prayer meeting; then a serene Quakeress came to the rescue, saying: "Thee will find the monument to William Penn's memory in front of the William Penn hospital; but his dust is in England!"

Creeds.

"My friends," said a returned missionary at one of the anniversary meetings, "let us avoid sectarian bitterness. The inhabitants of Hindostan, where I have been laboring for many years, have a proverb that 'though you bathe a dog's tail in oil and bind it in splints, yet you cannot get the crook out of it.' Now a man's sectarian bias is simply the crook in the dog's tail, which cannot be eradicated; and I hold that every one should be allowed to wag his own peculiarity in peace."

RUM DID IT.—John Barr, of Wellsville, Ohio, went to his home in an intoxicated condition. His sister used some remark offensive to him, when he seized a cup, threw it at her and felled her to the floor. His mother cried out: "John, you have killed your sister!" whereupon he drew his revolver and blew his brains out.

TWO PRESIDENTS.

A Contingency of the Election—What Would Come of Hayes and Tilden Both Swearing in as President—The Advantages Hayes Would Enjoy.

A staff correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from Washington as follows: I am requested to carry forward still further the train of possibilities suggested in recent letters as growing out of a refusal on the part of the Democrats to recognize the authority of Gov. Hayes in case he should have a majority in the electoral college. I do so not in the belief that matters are likely to come to so bad a pass, but to show how impotent would prove the revolutionary methods proposed to reverse or hinder the operations of the complex machinery provided by the Constitution for making a President. My last letter stopped at the point where the Democratic House, claiming that its objections to counting the votes of Florida and Louisiana were valid and conclusive, and that no President was chosen, had gone through the form of electing Gov. Tilden, and that gentleman had taken the oath of office before some judge or notary public in New York, and had called a special session of the new Congress. What next! Here we saw were all the conditions of a terrible civil war ready made.

But suppose the people don't want to fight and won't be persuaded by desperate politicians to fly at each other's throats because they differ as to who is the rightful President? Suppose they say with one accord, Republicans and Democrats, in the North and in the South: "Stop this row and let us attend to our business. Settle your quarrel among yourselves, you politicians, but settle it peaceably. We can afford to have anybody President; we can't afford to have another war."

But here are the two rival Presidents; how can their adherents avoid coming to blows? Very easily if one has no weapons to strike with, while the other is armed *cap a pie*. President Hayes commands the army and navy, has possession of the treasury and of all the other executive departments. He holds the sword and the purse—in a word, the whole machinery of the government is in his hands. President Tilden commands no troops. He can neither collect nor disburse the revenue nor dispose of troops and ships of war. He is merely a private citizen residing in a fine house in New York, issuing manifestoes, perhaps, and imagining himself the chief magistrate—just as the Count de Chambord thinks himself Henry V. of France. Congress is warned that to assemble at his call would be a revolutionary act, rendering the members liable to arrest for violation of the Constitution and laws. As nobody is disposed to take up arms to enforce Mr. Tilden's pretensions, after a while he sees the ridiculousness of his position and ceases to add "President" to his signature. So the whole threatened conflagration ends in smoke. The Democrats make all the political capital they can out of the difficulty, and get ready for another campaign in which they are satisfied that their victory will be so overwhelming as to be beyond the reach of returning boards. Meanwhile the people of all parties rejoice that the storm has blown over, and perceiving that it all arose from an imperfect system of electing a President, insist that the system shall be replaced by a better one.

This, then, would be the probable ending of the comedy of the "Two Presidents." Those who insist on a tragical conclusion ought to be banished to Alaska to cool their heated passions. When the people of the United States go to war with each other about the Presidential succession it will be high time to give up the republic as a failure and to build on its ruins a hereditary monarchy.

Terrible Fight Between Polar Bears.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains an account of a combat which took place in the zoological gardens of that city between two Polar bears, which, that journal remarks, "a Roman emperor would assuredly have paid a million sestertii to witness." These two bears had been brought from Spitzberg five years ago, and had been placed in a large pit, with a tank in the center.

Until recently they had remained upon excellent terms with each other, but a quarrel ensued between them, the result of which was that the female bear took refuge upon the summit of a large rock in one corner of the pit. The male did not attempt to follow her, and she remained there three days, when, pressed by hunger, she descended again. As soon as the male bear saw her he immediately rushed at her and attacked her with his forepaws. The keepers attempted to separate them, and belabored the male with heavy iron bars, but the bones in the head of the Polar bear are so much harder than those of the ordinary bear that these blows took no effect. The male bear continued to wreak his vengeance upon his companion, and, after having almost torn her body into ribbons, he dragged her to the bottom of the tank and held her there until he felt assured that all sign of life was extinct. He then brought her body back to the floor of the pit and dragged it round the tank for nearly an hour. After this he withdrew into his sleeping den to rest from his labors, and the keepers at once closed the iron bars upon him.

Having examined the body of the dead bear, they found that it had received more than a hundred wounds; the neck and head were crushed almost to a jelly, and the flesh was hanging in strips from the back and sides. During the whole combat neither of the bears uttered a cry or sound of any kind; but, except in this particular, it must have borne a singular resemblance to what may sometimes be seen in Lancashire without paying a million sestertii.

Ancient Indian Village.

Parties in from that region report the existence of an ancient Indian village at Paragoonah, U.T., distant about two hundred miles from Pioche, Nev. The houses, now covered with trees and brush, were arranged in uniform rows, and were about eight feet by nine feet. They were all two story, built of adobe, the lower one neatly paved and the upper one supported by pillars of sandstone rock. The only entrance discoverable was a sort of man-hole in the top. Bone needles, rude appliances for grinding corn and other relics were found in several of the houses. There is a tradition among the Indians of that region that long years ago the tribe that inhabited these houses were almost exterminated in a fierce fight with the Navajoes; that the remainder of the tribe fled to the other side of the Colorado and there built themselves habitations in the mountains where the Navajoes could not reach them, and now live there secluded. Our informant says the structure and arrangement of the houses give evidence of a rude system of civilization on the part of the builders that no longer exists among the aboriginals now living in that section.

Although no clergyman is allowed in ordinary times to enter Girard College, Philadelphia, that rigid rule of Girard's will was relaxed during the six months of the Exhibition.

The Polar Expedition.

By the complete report of Capt. Nares, the reason for the failure of the English Arctic

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 14, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

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From Washington comes the intelligence that there are a good many Republican members of the House who do not sustain the acts of the Southern returning boards and who in conversation expressed the hope that the Presidential election may be now thrown into the House, in order that a President may be constitutionally and legally chosen, the popular will of the people sustained and peace and prosperity restored to the country. Among the more honorable Republicans who lift themselves above the mere partisan passions of the hour this feeling is quite universal, and includes at least two Republican members from Massachusetts. They say that with Hayes in the executive chair the country will not recover from its present depression, owing to the palpable knowledge that he would not be the lawful President and that the Government would not have a legal head. Their position is strengthened somewhat by the opinion of Grant, who said the other day that he did not "believe there had been a fair election in Louisiana in eight years," and who in his conversation with Mr. Hewitt seemed to favor a constitutional election by the House as the only safe way for the country.

Prof. S. Q. M'Curdy, a leading republican of Millheim, has got at loggerheads with some of the Aaronsburg rads. The latter reported the Prof. as not altogether sound on the goose, and in consequence he was cashiered from the still-house appointment. The Prof. declares he was a genuine Hayesite, will swear to it, will prove it, will unearth the ticket from the ballot-box to show it, &c., and claims to be as good a republican as any Aaronsburger, "even as good as Doctor Musser." Whether by this the Prof. means that the Doctor is a model repub, the standard article of that kind of kittens whom they pattern after down there, we could not eliminate from the Prof's. letter in the Republican of last week. But the Prof. goes on to declare, however, that he is not as blackguardly a republican as some of Aaronsburg republicans. Dr. Musser will please dodge that shot, it can't mean him, for M'Curdy says he is as good a republican "even as Dr. Musser." Maybe it is meant for sarcasm only. Here is a nice tempest in a teapot. Now let Grant order out the soldiers, and preserve the peace all along the line from Aaronsburg to Stover's stillhouse, on Penns creek.

The Tilden electors of Louisiana met at the State House in New Orleans, and cast the honest and true vote of Louisiana for Tilden and Hendricks, for President and Vice President. The usual messenger was appointed to deliver the vote to the President of the U. S. Senate.

The same was done by the Tilden electors of Florida and South Carolina, counted out by the carpet-bag returning boards. This gives a double set of electors from each of the three states, and congress will have to judge which are the rightful ones. The Pittburg Post remarks that the question goes to Congress. That all the facts may be elicited committees composed of members of the highest integrity and ability are now on their way to the three disputed States to institute a thorough and searching investigation (to quote the language of the House resolution) "to see whether the electoral votes of these States should be counted." Should this investigation show that Gov. Hayes comes honestly and legally by the electoral votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, there will be no objection to their being counted for him on the second Wednesday of February, when the two Houses of Congress meet in joint Convention. But should the inquiry show that the votes of these States were fraudulently diverted from Governor Tilden, and the legally expressed will of the people at the ballot box set aside, then those States will not be counted for Governor Hayes. The choice of a President, as the Constitution provides, will go to the House of Representatives, as it did in 1800 and 1825, with a result that is not at all difficult to forecast. Samuel J. Tilden will receive the votes of a majority of the States, and will be declared President of the United States.

THE LOUISIANA PLOT.

has ended as follows: The rascally returning board has done just what democrats and some of the leading honest republicans predicted—it has obeyed the command of Cameren and Chandler and wiped out a democratic majority of over 8000, and manufactured a republican majority for Hayes of over 4000! all this in face of the certified returns from republican boards throughout the State, which gave Tilden a majority of over 8000, and to whom the state rightfully belongs.

HON JOHN P. PACKER, rad, of Sunbury is a candidate for next Governor of this State.

The certificate given by the Governor of Oregon to a Democratic elector, Mr. Cronin, in that State, establishes, on the principles laid down by the Radicals, the majority of Governor Tilden, and puts the position of the Presidential contest in a new and interesting light.

Carl Shurz, who advocated the election of Hayes, denounces the bayonet outrage by which Tilden is to be counted out of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

It is rumored that Mr. Conkling of New York, the leading republican in the U. S. Senate, will shortly make a speech disapproving of the late military interference in the elections in the three disputed states.

Other prominent republicans and leading journals of the same party, denounce the fraud of counting Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina for Hayes when the certified returns from the radical election boards showed that Tilden had carried those states by large majorities.

——THE NEWS WITHOUT POISON.—The New York Observer claims to publish the best family newspaper, and repudiates all unsound or objectionable teaching. Even its advertising columns are free from all quackery and dangerous advertisements; and the whole paper, both in its religious and its secular department, is filled with pure and entertaining reading. While we commend the position of the Observer in this matter, we also heartily endorse it as one of the most desirable periodicals for any household. The price, $3.15 a year post-paid, can hardly be made to return as much good, spent in any other way. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

THE MESSAGE.

President Grant has sent in his last annual message. It is the poorest of all his poor messages. Even the republican organs express their disappointment over the document; it is barely worth the time required for its reading or the paper it is printed upon. There is nothing new in it, and what it does contain relative to the country is bunglingly summed up from the reports of the heads of departments. We copy verbatim the beginning of this document, in which the president admits that he made mistakes, that he made bad appointments, that republican congressmen are to blame for recommending persons to office who were unfit and cheated the government, and winds up by saying that many engaged in plundering the government while playing loyal and holding positions during the late war, and confessing generally that he was too dumb to be president. Here is this part of the message:

"In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to, and in some degree recapitulate, the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of 17 I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign, two years antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred: even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of a blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government in nearly every case selected without a general acquaintance with the appointee but upon the recommendations of the Representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, were so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that the Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has not been free from these mistakes; but I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the very best interests of the people. My failures have been errors of judgement, not of intent.

My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the State had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantages to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs—many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods."

These mistakes of the president were pointed out to him all along by democrats and by honest republicans, but he was too stubborn and bullheaded to correct his errors, and persisted in wrong doing to the end. Had he kicked the Camerons, Belknaps, Babcocks, and the host of ring thieves that constantly surrounded him and who were his advisors, from his presence, he and his administration would not have been disgraced.

The president in another portion of his message recommends that all who can not read and write the English language should be deprived of the right to vote.

He says nothing at all about the presidential muddle, and does not even attempt to excuse his unconstitutional military outrages in some of the southern states to count out an honestly elected president. Good bye, Grant, thank God the country is rid of you—nothing worse can possibly follow.

Gov. Seymour, Chairman of the Democratic electors, upon the occasion of their meeting on 6, made a powerful speech upon the presidential question, from which we make the following short extracts: "At this moment of general congratulation the people were startled by the assertion that there had been discovered in remote Southern States the exact number of electoral votes which would be given to and would elect the Presidential candidate who was not the choice of the majority of the American people." The surprise was the greater because it had been made a cry by the Republicans to excite the North that the "solid South" were for their opponents. The men who are responsible for this so-called discovery have been shunned as leperous men whose touch was pollution by honest Republicans; and these men are now perilling the interests, honor and safety of the American people. The people are humiliated at the spectacle of the solemn verdict of 5,000,000 voters in danger of being reversed by less than eight infamous men. To elect men to govern the Union against the will of the people is revolution, involving anarchy, distress and dishonor. It is the action of men who stake everything upon success and who for their own safety, would imperil the safety of the American Union. Mr. Seymour asked: "Will a free people trust such men with the reins of power? Will they consent to be dragged into danger and dishonor by men who are goaded on by fears which always haunt the guilty?"

In closing he said: Even those who desperately seek to hide the records of past misconduct from the knowledge of our people will quail before an aroused public. One thing all men see: The Republican party cannot decide its own case, in its own favor against the majority of the American people, upon the certificate of branded men in Louisiana, without making the body of our citizens and the world at large feel that it is a corrupt and partisan decision. We cannot have Mexican politics without Mexican finances and Mexican disorders. The business men in all civilized countries have been taught by recent bankruptcies and disorders in governments made unstable by agitations, to be watchful and distrustful when they see the slightest deviation from political honor without which there can be no financial honor."

THE PRESIDENCY.

VIEWS OF GOV. HENDRICKS.

Indianapolis, November 7—The Journal publishes an interview with Governor Hendricks on the situation. He thinks the action of the Returning Boards in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana not in accordance with the laws of these States, or the Federal Constitution, but hopes Congress will do justice and assert the true spirit of the Constitution. He does not believe that the Vice President can decline who is elected, or that the two Houses of Congress are simply witnesses as to the count, furnishing tellers to certify to the correct reading of ballots. He relies upon the twenty-second joint rule, which he contends has been in operation since 1858, and declares it a legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to such a crisis as the present.

He admits the possibility of the House declaring Tilden President, and the Senate declaring Hayes President, and that such a crisis would be of the most serious character, and entail upon all parties the gravest responsibility. He declined any statements as to his recent meeting with Governor Tilden.

The rascally returning boards backed by Grant's soldiers, have counted Tilden out of his honest majorities in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, on the ground of fraud and intimidation. The plain facts below prove the iniquity:

1st. How was it possible, if the rads were in the majority, for the minority of democrats to intimidate them?

2nd. All the election boards in those states, in every township, were radicals and appointed by radical governors, how was it possible for democrats to commit frauds under such circumstances?

3rd. Does not every one know that before the election Grant sent soldiers to each of these states, to prevent fraud and intimidation?

Now as all the returns as certified too and sent in by these republican boards showed large majorities for Tilden does not that furnish proof sufficient that his majority was an honest one, and that the rascally state returning boards in afterwards counting out Tilden and throwing out democratic counties until they had a majority for Hayes, committed the greatest crime of the age?

The cremation of the body of Baron de Palm took place at Washington, Pa., on 6. A report says of it.

At Washington, Pa., yesterday, took place the cremation of Joseph Henry Louis, Baron de Palm, Grand Cross Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Knight of St. John of Malta, Prince of the Roman Empire, late Chamberlain to His Majesty the King of Bavaria, Fellow of the Theosophical Society of New York. The event was perhaps more generally discussed than any which was happened in our country for years, not connected with our political destiny, and was eagerly looked forward to by the whole country.

The crib was carried into the room and quickly shoved into the retort, the door was closed and cremation began. The furnace was red hot and a whiff of smoke rose from the evergreens about the body as the door was closed. In five minutes the body began to burn, emitting a slightly unpleasant odor and sending a heavy volume of smoke out of the chimney. The evergreens on the body curled up on the sides of the crib in the form of an arch. At 9 o'clock the body still preserved its form, the skull being incandecent and plainly visible. At fifteen minutes past nine, the skull was not visible, the body, with the exception of one knee-joint, being for the most part resolved into an almost indistinguishable mass. At this time Dr. Otterson applied the air test to the furnace and discovered a strong current. On the outside of the building no bad smell was perceptible. The gas from the body passed through a vent in the rear of the retort into the furnace, where a current of air forced it through a system of flues, and after two revolutions, one over and one under the retort, it passed into the chimney and escaped with the smoke, thus being perfectly deodorized.

At ten o'clock the skeleton alone remained undecomposed, and at a quarter to eleven o'clock Dr. Lee Moyne and Col. Olcott shoved the crib back to the extreme end of the retort with an iron poker, when the body crumbled and entirely disappeared, exposing the bottom of the crib, and leaving the twigs standing up in their original position. The time consumed in the cremation was just two hours and twenty minutes, or four hours less time than was taken to incinerate the sheep.

THE ASHES.

The ashes will not be taken out of the furnace till it cools, when Colonel Olcott will inurn them without ceremony. They will probably not be taken out till Saturday, as the cooling will have to be very gradual to save the retort. There was no pyrometer with which to measure the heat of the furnace and it could only be guessed at. Mr. Wade, the architect of the furnace, put it at 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit. He calculated that as a ton of coke was used 2,300 would represent the actual power which would evaporate 12,000 pounds of water. Colonel Olcott will seal in it the ashes of Del'alm with a glass cover, take them back to New York with him and then think what disposition he will make of them.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

A CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO A DEMOCRAT IN PLACE OF WATTS.

San Francisco, December 6.—Accounts received here concerning the electoral vote of Oregon are conflicting. The Daily Stock Exchange extra this evening prints the following:

PORTLAND, Or., December 6.

Governor Grover to-day issued certificates to two Hayes electors and one Tilden elector, Cronin. The two Hayes electors declined to meet with Cronin, whereupon the latter, who had all three certificates, appointed two Republicans to act in their places. The two whom he appointed met with him, received their certificates, and then all voted for President, two for Hayes and Cronin for Tilden.

The Bulletin has the following special from Portland:

A despatch from Salem says the Secretary of State has given Cronin, the Democratic elector having the highest number of votes, a certificate. The two Republican electors refused to act with him, and assembled and supplied the vacancy. The Republicans voted for Hayes. Cronin appointed two Democrats to act with him, and cast the vote of the State for Tilden.

Watts, the Republican elector was disqualified by holding a Federal office at the time of his election. Wherever this has become known it has created a positive surprise and throws the election, some of the Republican Senators think, into the House of Representatives.

OTHER STATES.

The electoral colleges of the several States met on 6, and cast their votes for President and Vice-President in accordance, except in certain cases, with the previously expressed will of the people. In some of the colleges there were resignations and vacancies to be filled, while in South Carolina and Louisiana two sets of electors met and cast their votes, in the one case for Tilden and Hendricks, and in the other for Hayes and Wheeler.

In the Vermont meeting of electors, Aldrich, the contesting elector, appeared with counsel to dispute the position of Henry N. Sollace. Mr. Aldrich tendered his vote, which being refused, he offered the following protest:

I solemnly protest against the action of this board in permitting Henry N. Sollace to vote in this meeting and excluding me from voting in this Electoral College.

(Signed) AMOS ALDRICH, Elector.

The messenger having declined to carry his vote to Washington, Mr. Aldrich made out and signed his own certificate of votes, and then appointed himself messenger to carry the same to the Federal capital. He gave notice that he should fight the case out in Congress.

General D. M. Frost was not present at the meeting of the Missouri College, and his place was filled by Legrand Atwood, his alternate. Charles G. Stiefel, Republican, from the same district was present and offered a certificate which was tabled.

In the Rhode Island College Mr. Corliss declined to serve, and W. S. Slater was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Benjamin Williamson, one of the New Jersey electors tendered his resignation to the College of that State. The vacancy was filled by the selection of William E. Hoey, of the county of Union. Mr. Hoey received the Governor's commission as an elector.

THE CINCINNATI DEMOCRACY ON THE WAR PATH.

At an informal meeting of leading Democrats, numbering some forty or fifty, held at the Burnet House on the evening of the 6, a committee of five was appointed to arrange for a citizens' meeting to be held within the next few days to enter a solemn and earnest protest against the admission of the fraudulent returns from Louisiana and Florida in the election of Hayes. The general expression of opinion among Democrats is that such outrages upon the rights of a majority must not be permitted by the national House of Representatives,

VICTORY!

The one elector from Oregon gives Tilden 185, the number necessary to elect. He has besides 19 votes over, which Grant and Cameron are attempting to steal, and 300,000 majority on the popular vote. Yet Grant and the other conspirators and revolutionists threaten they will inaugurate defeated Hayes with the aid of bayonets. We trust the democracy and liberty and honest election loving people will know how to meet the conspirators at the proper time.

FRIGHTFUL RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX.

Toronto, Ont., December 4.—A Special despatch from the northwest report the small-pox epidemic still raging with unabated fury among the Icelanders, who number 2,500. The settlement of Gimli on Lake Winnepeg has been abandoned and the houses burned to check infection. The Hudson Bay Company's storehouses and posts have been converted into hospitals, but thousands of the victims die on their way thither. A large Indian settlement on White Mud River has been left desolate, all hands, numbering 1,420, having died. The Creek and Salteaux Indians, between parallel 54 and the boundary, are suffering terribly. The mounted police detachment reports coming on a camp of 500 lodges on Quappelle River, in which 800 had died, the living being unable to bury the dead. Indians and white settlers are fleeing south. A rigid quarantine has been established around the province of Manitoba, but nothing has been done by the United States authorities yet. It is said that the disease had broken out at Fort Benton. The fur trade has completely stopped. The cold is intense, and the disease must just eat itself out of the infected country.

BROOKLYN THEATRE BURNED.

300 Persons Burned.

New York, December 6.—The fire in Brooklin theatre last night was attended by an appalling loss of life, and, it is thought not less than 300 persons were killed in the rush to the exits or burned to death, being unable to escape. The fire broke out during the performance of the "The Two Orphans" in which Miss Claxton, who plays part of the heroine, lies on the boat house floor. In five minutes more the audience would have been dismissed, and there would have been nothing serious to record than the destruction of the property. It was about two-thirds filled, those below sitting well forward to the stage. For those in the family circle, dress circle and galleries there was no way of escape except by Washington street. Panic stricken people rushed pell mell toward and down the stairway. The main exit became immediately choked up, and a scene of terror, contusion and distress ensued that beggars description.

A Ghastly Spectacle.

Just above the landing place of the stairway, a woman in the rush had her foot pushed between the banisters and fell. The crowd behind, forced forward by the terrified people still further behind, fell over her, and piled on top of each other four and five feet deep. The police from the Station House next door, were promptly at the scene, but owing to the manner in which the people were piled upon top of each other and massed together, they could extricate comparatively few, and these were all bruised, bleeding and maimed. The firemen got to work on the ruins shortly after daylight this morning.

They succeeded in getting as far as the fall of the dress circle, where they found a great number of bodies and immediately began the work of removal, and up to 11 o'clock 65 bodies had been removed, and what appeared to be twenty or thirty more were seen in the basement, into which they had been precipitated by the falling of the burning floors.

A Horrible Discovery.

The Evening Post says: At about eleven o'clock a horrible discovery was made. In the middle of what was the lobby of the theatre, lay an immense pile of rubbish, smouldering beams, fragments of girders and other things. This heap was nearly opposite the principal entrance to the audtory of the theatre. Beyond it was another heap, marking the place where the stairs which led to the gallery fell under the heap first mentioned. A dead body was found, and the firemen diligently prosecuted their search in this direction. With much labor some of the heaviest lumber was removed and a horrible sight was revealed beneath that mound.

Corpses lay in rows, heaped one upon another, and packed together with fearful solidity, which told of the great pressure to which they had been subjected. How many lay there, what their sex or age, no man could tell, and at noon only guesses could be made.

Up to this hour (2:40 p. m.) 130 bodies have been removed and others are still in the ruins.

Origin of the Fire.

According to the statements of all parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. the business manager, Mr. Rodgers, says that a piece of canvass, out of which trees &c., are made, was broken from its fastenings, and hung from the flies immediately over one of the border lights near the centre of the stage. The canvass had begun to smoulder, and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous canvass, objected that he could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up. The rapid motion through the air of the half ignited and highly inflammable canvass caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to the adjoining material equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flames were abortive, and the carpenter had to retreat to save his own life. The scene in the gallery after the alarm was raised is described as something horrible to contemplate.

The firemen had not fairly begun their labors before it became evident that it was impossible to save the theatre or any part of it; the entire attention of the force was therefore directed to the surrounding buildings, which meanwhile were seriously threatened. Several small buildings on the opposite side of Flood's alley were partially destroyed, and at one time the first precinct Station House was in imminent danger. The fire was, however confined to the theatre by the united exertions of the entire fire department. The interior decorations of the theatre were of such light and inflammable material that the fire was quite beyond their control. so far as the theatre was concerned, and the roof being equally light and inflammable, it required constant exertion to keep the fire from spreading.

In the rush from the parquet a father, mother and child made their way as far as the lobby when the father, who was carrying the child, was knocked down and the mother fell into a dead faint. Two men with commendable bravery carried her to the station house after a long and hard struggle. John Hartman, an employee in the Department of City Works, was thrice knocked down and trampled on. The third time he became senseless, and was dragged out. His wife and child who were present with him made their exit first. A lady near the orchestra was so overcome by terror that she fell to the floor paralyzed by fright. One woman whose husband had been swept down before her and his face trampled into an almost shapeless mass, was borne over by the crowd and into the street. Her agony was fearful as she implored of the bystanders to allow her to remain in the burning building. The body of her husband, almost lifeless, was afterwards rescued from beneath the feet of the crowd and carried to the station house. The scenes immediately after the fire beggar description. There were women with their faces frightfully bruised and bleeding, gasping and moaning between their sobs. More than one mother was seeking for a lost child, with supplications that would move a heart of stone. In the station house one woman was soothing an old man whose head, badly cut, lay in her lap. A young girl of not more than seventeen, with face so bruised and swollen that one eye was closed, was conseling her mother who knealt beside her. All that could be done to care for the sufferers and allevlate their misery was done. Friends, strangers and officials brought drink to them, helped dress their wounds and to carry home those who could not walk. A few were taken to the hospital during the night, but the great majority were provided for by their friends. Thus the weary night was passed.

292 dead bodies have been taken from the ruins.

One hundred and three unrecognized dead bodies were buried in a single grave in Brooklyn on Sunday. Never before in the history of the country was such a thing recorded. Burned beyond recognition, their common kindred gathered around a common grave, knowing, and yet not knowing that they were burying their own dead.

INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, November 16.—A serious insurrection broke out in the southern and western provinces of Japan, fomented by Moyebara, a discontented ex-official of the Government, and several towns and villages were seized by sudden attack. The local and military authorities were assassinated, the telegraph lines destroyed and great confusion reigned for several days. The rebels numbered about two thousand. Five hundred loyal soldiers were killed. The first outbreak occurred October 24. The insurgents were finally dispersed November 6, the chief conspirators being captured. Eight leaders are to be beheaded. General tranquility is now restored.

A Bethlehem, Pa., dispatch says: More than one-half the mines in the State are stopped. The number of men thrown out of work is estimated at between thirty-five thousand and forty-thousand. It is believed suspension will be entire by the middle of the month.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

An Unrivaled Illustrated Magazine.

When Scribner issued its famous Midsummer Holliday number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner has touched high-water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers mostly illustrated, but writers of the highest merit. Under the head of

"Foreign Travel,"

we have "Winter on the Nile," by Gen. McClellan; "Saunterings About Constantinople," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Out of My Window at Moscow," by Eugene Schuyler; "An American in Turkistan," etc. Three serial stories are announced:

"Nicholas Minturn,"

By Dr. Holland, the Editor,

whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the highest satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly.

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who was "tied to his mother's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world,—to drift on the current of life,—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of Dr. Holland's novel, and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett. Mrs. Burnett's story, begun in August, has a pathos and dramatic power which have been a surprise to the public.

There is to be a series of original and exquisitely illustrated papers of "Popular Science," by Mrs. Herrick, each paper complete in itself.

There are to be, from various pens, papers on

"Home Life and Travel."

Also, practical suggestions as to town and country life, village improvements, etc., by well known specialists.

Mr. Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain include the history of "Some Experiments Co-operation," "A Scottish Loaf Factory" in the November number, and "Toad Lane, Rochdale," in December. Other papers are "The British Workingman's home," "A Nation of Shopkeepers," "Ha' penny a Week for the Child," etc.

A richly illustrated series will be given on "American Sports by Flood and Field," by various writers, and each on a different theme. The subject of "Household and Home Decoration" will have a prominent place, whilst the latest productions of American humorists will appear from month to month. The list of shorter stories, biographical and other sketches, etc., is a long one.

The editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be a series of letters on literary matters, from London by Mr. Welford.

The pages of the magazine will be open as heretofore, so far as limited space will permit, to the discussion of themes affecting the social and religious life of the world, and specially to the freshest thought of the Christian thinkers and scholars of this country.

We mean to make the magazine sweeter and purer, higher and nobler, more genial and generous in all its utterances and influences, and a more welcome visitor than ever before in homes of refinement and culture.

Fifteen Months for $4.

Scribner for December, now ready and which contains the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read by eager cutriosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable number of this magazine has yet been issued. The three numbers of Scribner for August, September and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's" will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, i. e., with the November number.

Subscription price, $4 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bound volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send a check or P. O. money order to SCRIBNER & Co.,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GLORY OF CHRIST.

A sermon by Dr. John Hall, with illustrations from the Eastern Question. His text was taken from 1 Peter 1, 12: "Unto whom it was revealed, that not unto themselves, but unto us they did minister the things, which are now reported unto you by them that have preached the gospel unto you with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; which things the angels desire to look into." Dr. Hall in substance said:

This text follows the one of last Sunday, and this subject is a continuation of it. That of last Sunday was on the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow. I then spoke to you of the sufferings, today I will address you on the glory of Christ which followed these sufferings. The prophets in the text are described as doing the thing foretelling these sufferings and the glory and searching diligently regarding them. You will see that the sufferings and the glory are closely connected. We can in human affairs trace but the steps by which men rise to glory from poverty to independence and then obtaining an opportunity to benefit their fellow-creatures, but in respect to this glory we can but feebly trace the progress. May God aid us in this now attempt to contemplate the Glory which was with the Father before the world was. It was a glory which the angels desire to look into. It is the bond of sympathy between us and the angels. And first it was not the glory of being one with the father, nor yet the glory of his humanity being raised to heaven, for that is glory shared by his servants on the earth. The shrunken limbs, the diseased body and the failing eye are all to be restored and glorified by his work. The glory consisted in his mediatorial work between God and man. Many walks are eventful in a man's life, when new views and resolutions crowd in upon him; and that must have been an eventful walk when his two sorrowing disciples, mourning over his sufferings, met their lord by the way, and when, in opening their eyes, he connected the sufferings with the glory. "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to have entered into glory?" The prophet Isaiah and the Psalmist say the same thing. Do you not remember in the 68th Psalm, read this morning. "The chariots of God are twenty thousand, even thousands of angels: the Lord is among them, as in Sinai, in the holy place," and in Isaiah: "Therefore, I will divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide a spoil with the strong, because he has poured out his soul unto death.

His glory is manifested as a peace-maker; among the Beatitudes he says, "Blessed are the peace-makers." There are three ways in which peace is broken: where one is wrong, where both are wrong, and where there is a mutual misunderstanding. Between us and God we are wrong and in default, and he came to satisfy God's justice by assuming to guilt, by acting as mediator between God and man. Less than half a generation ago the two sections of this land were arrayed against each other on the eve of a mighty struggle which baptized this country with blood. Suppose at that time some one, with head to devise and honor to carry out, should have invented a plan for the settlement of the troubles satisfactory and honorble to both sides? At the present time the powers of Europe are on the eve of trouble which must inevitably be determined sooner or later. Suppose some one could suggest a plan satisfactory to all which will avert this struggle—not by subterfuges and deceit and armistices, to give both parties further chance to arm, but in a manner to put at rest the whole difficulty. Such a man would stand second to none in his country's history. Christ has done more than this; he has by his own heart's blood settled the conflict between God and man. Christ's glory appears as a conquerer. The world has given high laudation to the Alexanders, Nelsons, Marlboroughs and Wellingtons of history, but to me the moral conquests are greater; Howard and Fry greater than Nelson and Isabella of Spain; and the spectacle of Washington in modern times and Cincinnatus in ancient, laying aside the cup of power of which for years they had drank, greater than all their victories. Christ conquered sin and death, and the grave. It may have seemed from below little when the solitary figure was received into the clouds, but from above, when he entered into heaven, amid, let us hope, an innumerable company of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect, it was a glorious sight.

Christ's glory appears as an administrator. He did not ascend to be passive, like the Hindoos describe their deities, but is before the throne, making continual intercession for his people and watching over them.

These are not the only manifestations of his glory; this glory is in the conversion of each soul that comes to him, in their entrance into glory, in the advancement and triumph of his Church. There was a time in the lives of both Washington and Wellington when they were the subject of much misunderstanding and unpopularity but they triumphed over that. Let me now invite you to enter into this glory. Does any one fear those words, from suffering into glory? I can best answer you from the scripture. When in the book of Joshua the priests that bore the ark touched the water of the Jordan it divided asunder and they passed over dry shod: and so when you come to the dark river you will find not the ark but he whose character is typified by the mercy seat over it—he who said, "Yea, though thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and the flood shall not overflow thee."

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pain in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of
SWAINE'S OINTMENT.
Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.
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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic taints of the parent, causes a development of Syphillis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty,
LONDON A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.
HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

☞Cultivate your hair.☜

London Glossy, Luxuriant Hair is one of the greatest of all personal Charms. Hair Restorer

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; if gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

——We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicr purposes always kept. may 31 '72.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr. 22

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Keller, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH KELLER,
9 nov 6t Adm'r.

J. S. MILLER.

—On the 5th two men were blown to atoms at Petrolia, by an explosion of nitro glycerine.

—If you wish any kind of lumber, mules, wagons, &c., at a bargain, read Wm. Colyer's notice in the Reporter.

We pronounce Jas Mentgomery, bookkeeper, at Mann's axe factory, one of the best penmen in the county. Jim beats us and Horace Greely all hollow.

—We have been informed that the case of Stemm vs. Dr. Shep. Van Valzah, was settled this week by Dr. Van Valzah paying Stemm $800.

—It was a large wild cat, not a catamount, that was shot by Mr. Tener, as we reported last week. So Prof. Kreider, who was along, informs us.

—A new stock of Christmas goods, toys, confectioneries, &c., just received by C. Dinges, the place to get your christmas gifts.

—The next annual Centre county Teachers' Institute, will be held in Hume's Hall, Bellefonte, commencing Dec. 26 and closing Friday Dec. 29.

—Free of charge. Your druggist will refund your money if Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not give you satisfaction and cure your cough.

—When you go to town, remember Newman! Newman!! Newman!!! tf

—ALL KINDS OF LUMBER at private sale and at greatly reduced prices. Wm. Colyer, of Potter tp., has for sale 3000 sawed rails; 1200 chestnut posts; split rails 11 and 12 ft. long; 6000 ft. best white oak plank for wagon makers and from 1¼ to 4 in.; scantling and axles; 4000 walnut boards ¾ to 4 in.; a lot of poplar and linn boards 1 x 4 in.; 6000 wagon spokes, white oak, all sizes; a lot of sled runners; 2000 feet of dry chestnut boards. All at reduced prices for cash or any kind of grain, beef or pork.

Also a span of mules, 8 years old, both leaders, perfectly safe; new gears; new 2-horse wagon; a 2-horse platform spring wagon; hay ladders, harrows, cultivators, corn plows, 2-horse sled, No. 1 double sleds.

All at private sale. Come on and get bargains, as Mr. Colyer intends going west in the spirng. 14dec 2m.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Half of town dry—east end.

Very cold on 9, 5 degrees below zero.

The highest honor conferred—Bishop.

Postmasters like leap year, once in four years.

Butchering season has commenced and country school masters fare well.

William Kreamer is quite ill with typoid fever. A short time ago he was early gone, but is now gaining a little.

A short time ago somebody set fire to a slab stable at Gramly's school house, which was erected by J. A. Gramly, and turned it down as well as four or five cords of wood and several panels of post and rail fence. The schoolhouse was saved.

Miles township apparantly will be well represented at the County Institute in Bellefonte which will be held on christmas week.

Isaac Gramly left for Cincinnati several weeks ago. He intends to make the Buckeye state his home for a while.

Work on the Lutheran church has been closed for this fall. The Reformed are busy with a view to build next year.

Our neighbors in Kreamerville are in hopes of getting a school house. They onboast of 45 children that are of a proper school age.

Jonathan Kreamer lost one of his finest colts a few days ago. HEW MOR.

LET YOUR NEIGHBORS ALONE.

No people are such thorough nuisances as those who are perpetually meddling with the business of their neighbors—who are always on the alert for anything suspicious—always ready to believe the worst of everybody. Reader, if you belong to that unfortunate class, we pity you. As it is impossible that you can find out everything that is going on in your vicinity, you must be in a state of continual torture. A prying mind needs food, and, without it, suffers. Then try to conquer the unhappy peculiarty. What is it to you if your neighbor does bring home a brown paper package and a covered basket? You will live just as long if you never know what they conain. It is none of your business. And if your flighty neighbor Mrs Lightfoot indulges herself in a new bonnet, while her devoted husband wears patched boots, you need not fret about it—he is the only sufferer, not you, no need of making a fue and cry over her supposed extravagance. The money did not come out of your pocket, and consequently it is none of your business. What if the minister does call on Ann Smith twice a week? Why exercise your brain for it? Let him court away. Suppose she has an awful temper and powders her face, as you say she does, her temper will not trouble you. Mind your own concerns. What difference does it make to you if bold Maria "cut out" modest Mary? You need not torture Mary by long stories of what you have heard concerning the matter. "I thought I would tell you my dear; I speak for your good; somebody should put you on your guard against that treacherous girl." As a natural consequence, modest Mary, her womanly pride aroused, shrinks into the back ground, leaving the field open to her victorious rival. So you crush a good girl's heart because you will not mind your own business. What if they have three pairs of stockings over at Squire Hill's. Haven't they got a right to? As long as you don't do the washing, it need not trouble at all. What right have you to watch their clothes line? Employ your time better. It may be perfectly true that dashing Mrs. Gray signals to young Dr. Wilde from her back windows; but who gave you the privilege of watching a lady in her own home, where, if at any place her privacy should be sacred? Her disgrace is nothing to you; it is none of your business. If we had our own way, meddlers should be punished like any other offenders against the rights of others.

PLUCKEY WOMEN.—Mrs. H. E. Chamberlain, of Sinnemahoning, writes the Cameron Press as follows:

On the afternoon of the 30th of October, a large four pronged buck deer ran through our field and came down the mountain about twenty rods from my house. Miss Dunkle of Round Island had been visiting me and was returning home, when the deer ran down by her. Miss Dunkle attacked the deer with stones and held her ground until I came to her assistance, armed with a double bitted axe, with which I struck the deer two or threetimes and killed it. A few minutes after, Jacob Shaffer came up and claimed the deer, saying his dogs run it all the morning, and two or three minutes more Gerett Wykoff came up and also claimed it, and in a few minutes more James Shaffer came up saying it was his, and then John Cochran claimed it. I thought I was entitled to the hide and wanted it as a memento to the struggle, as the deer came near killing me in the fight, but they took it from me and only gave me six front ribs as my share. If to the victor belongs the spoils, I was certainly entitled to that deer.

Senator Ferry gives out that the Senate will not go to the Hall of the House to count the Presidential vote, but that the House will have to go to the Senate. Ferry claims this on the ground that there is no joint rule governing the matter. Perhaps not, but it is such as it has always been the custom to follow. Any innovation at this time will fill the country with Republican sweetheart,

HAPPY BOY.—We have heard of one individual who has enjoyed the reports about the results of the election, and he is a young

wishes to lease 320 a for a term of years 60 acres of which to be w next summer. These the best

particulars inquire of J. S. BARNHART, Bellefonte, Pa.

HANDSOME PROP hi, is offered for sale at lue. For further par- M. SWARTZ, Centre 19oct 2m

actual

BULL-DOZING THE BULL-DOZERS

A Dispassionate Review of the Bull-Dozing Political Policy by a Leading Hayes Man.

From Horace White's letter to the Chicago Tribune.

Now let us take the worst case of bull-dozing that anybody can bring forward—that of West Feliciana. It is claimed that the negroes were an actual majority in the parish. It is admitted that the Republicans had the State government and the local government; that Republican supervisors of election were everywhere, and that plenty of United States troops were there—or if they were not there it was the fault of those who now claim that their voters were intimidated. Nevertheless, it is alleged that the negroes were afraid to vote. And because, with all these aids and incentives to political intrepidity, they were still afraid to vote, therefore the votes of those who did vote are to be thrown out! I venture to predict that the political party that takes its stand on this platform will be bull-dozed worse at the next election than any parish in Louisiana or elsewhere. I do not believe that Governor Hayes will accept the Presidency on any such platform. If he would I should regret that I cast my vote for him. If he would I do not see how he could carry on the government afterward. The Republican party, in the fettered condition to which the present administration has brought it, is not able to give its antagonist any advantages of position in the next encounter. A greater disadvantage to it self than this—the seating of a President by means and appliances which undermine the very processes by which our institutions are maintained—it would be impossible to conceive of. Deprived of moral support in the consciences of the intelligent, thinking, order-loving, property-holding classes the party would melt away and the administration, leaning on it for support, would be as helpless as a birch-bark canoe in a cyclone.

MEXICO.

Perfect Anarchy Throughout the Republic.

Havana, December 7.—An English steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz and brings the following startling intelligence: On the 16th of November, Porfirio Diaz defeated the government army under Gen. Altorre near Hamantla, about 100 miles distant from the city of Mexico. Although he had much the largest force. Diaz was nearly defeated after four hours fighting, when General Ganzelaz came up with four thousand men turning the scale and completely destroying Gen Alatorre's army. Puebla fell on the 18th by revolt of the troops in favor of Diaz. Lerdo De Tejada, with his government, fled the Capital on the 21st, escorted by about 1,000 men. He made for Morelin, where, in imitation of Juarez, he will attempt to maintain constitutional government.

Gen. Diaz declared that the necessities of the situation required that he should assume the Presidency of the Republic, and on the 30th he was officially announced as Provisional President.

An agreement had been made between the Iglesias and Diaz factions that Iglesias should appoint all the Cabinet of the Provisional Government and Diaz all the State Governors ad interim. In six days afterward, Iglesias, finding that all the advantages were given to the Diaz party, repudiated it. He was within one day's march of the Capital but returned with his troops and cabinet to Guanajuato, being determined to maintain his position against the demands of Diaz. 5,000 troops left on the 28th for Guanajuato to put down the Inglesias Government. 3,000 more were to leave December 3d. Inglesias has over 8,000 men and the old Lerdo troops stationed in the States surrounding Guanajuato are fraternizing with Inglesias' forces.

Apprehensions are left by the Diazists that large numbers of their troops sympathize with Iglesias. Everybody is now anxiously waiting to see what turn affairs will take. Meanwhile the country is enjoying three different governments—a legal President, a President interno and a military Dictator. Diaz has appointed his own ministers, the most prominent being Riva Palacce.

FAREWELL TO THE POTATO BUG.

From the Rocky Mountain News.

The Colarado potato beetle, or potato bug, as we generally call it, has at last found its match in the shape of a mite parasite. Prof. Piley, at a meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Science, exhibited a potato bug which was so completely covered with a mite parasite that the point of a needle could not be placed on any part of the beetle's body without touching one of the parasites. He estimated the number of mites of 800. The bug had been attacked by these enemies and killed. The potato bug seems to have a number of natural enemies, such as the toad, the crow, the rose breasted grosbeak and domestic fowls. There are no less than twenty three insect enemies that attack and kill it. The bug has also been migrating eastward across the continent for several years, until it has now reached the Atlantic ocean. We hope it may find a watery grave, and let the waves sing its requiem.

THE SUN.

1877. NEW YORK. 1877.

The different editions of The Sun during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 56 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character that are already familiar to our friends.

The Sun will continue to be the strenuous advocate of reform and retrenchment, and of the substitution of statemanship, wisdom, and integrity for hollow pretence imbecility, and fraud in the administration of public affairs. It will contend for the government of the people by the people and for the people, as opposed to government by frauds in the ballot box and in the counting of votes, enforced by military violence. It will endeavor to supply its readers—a body now not far from a million of souls—with the most careful, complete, and trustworthy accounts of current events, and will employ for this purpose a numerous and carefully selected staff of reporters and correspondents. Its reports from Washington, especially, will be full, accurate, and fearless; and it will doubtless continue to deserve and enjoy the hatred of those who thrive by plundering the Treasury or by usurping what the law does not give them, while it will endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by defending the rights of the people against the encroachments of unjustified power.

The price of the daily Sun will be 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year, post paid, or with the Sunday edition $7.70 a year.

The Sunday edition alone, eight pages, $1.20 a year, post paid.

The weekly Sun, eight pages of 56 broad columns, will be furnished during 1877 at $1 a year, post paid.

The benefit of this large reduction from the previous rate for The Weekly can be enjoyed by individual subscribers without the necessity of making up clubs. At the same time, if any of our friends choose to aid in extending our circulation, we shall be grateful to them, and every such person who sends us ten or more subscribers from one place will be entitled to one copy of the paper for himself with out charge. At one dollar a year postage paid, the expenses of paper and printing are barely repaid; and considering the size of the sheet and the quality of its contents, we are confident the people will consider the Weekly Sun the cheapest newspaper published in the world, and trust also one of the [illegible] very best. Address,

THE SUN, New York city, N. Y
14dec 6t

WHIPPING IN DELAWARE.

Seven Men Under the Sheriff's Lash—Women Enjoying the Scene.

New Castle, Del., Nov. 25.—Seven men were flogged here to-day in the presence of about five hundred spectators. Quite a number of women were present, who seemed to enjoy the scene. The first to receive the punishment was John Conner, convicted of stealing a basket of tomatoes and sentenced to pay 30 cents restitution money, one month's imprisonment and to wear a convict's jacket for six months after his discharge from prison. He recieved five lashes lightly laid on. The second was a negro named Scott Wilson, convicted of stealing a pair of pantaloons. He was punished with twenty lashes. In addition he will be imprisoned for six months, must wear the jacket six months more and must pay $7 restitution money. John Carpenter, who had been convicted upon four different indictments of stealing a cow, received forty lashes without a word indicating pain, although his back was badly lacerated. He will pay $175 restitution money and be imprisoned for two years. John Brown, convicted of stealing a mare, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, to pay $100 restitution money, and to stand in the pillory for one hour, received twenty lashes well laid on, bringing blood. His hour in the pillory had weakened him, and he groaned at each stroke. John Smith and Joseph Darias, negroes, who had been in the pillory for an hour, received the same number as Brown. They suffered much and writhed in pain, Darias, who is an old "offender, begging and pleading with the Sheriff for mercy. When it was over their black backs showed a horrible sight. Darias, convicted of horse-stealing will also be imprisoned for two years and pay $75 restitution money. Smith, who was convicted of larceny, has only six months' imprisonment to serve and $12 restitution money to pay.

TEN NEGROES LYNCHED

Columbia, S. C., December 10.—It is reported here to-night that ten negroes who murdered a white man named Allen, and wounded another named Baker, at Loundesville, Abbeville County, and who were discovered to be engaged in a plot to murder the whites, were taken from the Sheriff's posse and lynched by Georgians. Thirteen negroes were arrested on warrants issued by a Trial Justice, and owing to threats of lynching they were sent under a strong guard to jail at Anderson, in the adjoining county, for safe keeping. It is supposed that while enroute they were seized by Georgians.

The ways of the buffalo as described by travellers in the far West are as strange as those of the Heathen Chinese. If a herd of these animals get on the north side of a track, it will stand stupidly gazing though the locomotive passes within a hundred yards of it. But it two miles from the track on the south side, the whole herd is thrown into the wildest commotion. Regardless of consequences it will make for the track, and if the train is in its way, each individual buffalo will go at it with the desperation of despair, plunging against or between the locomotive and the car. There was a notable instance of this in the severe winter of 1871-72, when the ponds and small rivers were frozen solid, and the buffalo was forced to the larger rivers for water. The conductors of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad, after having trains ditched twice in one week, learned to have a very decided respect for the idiosyncrasies of the buffalo, and when there was a possibility of striking a herd on the rampage for the north side of the track, stopped the train until it passed.

On Friday Judge Carpenter of the District court at Columbia, issued an injunction on the complaint of taxpayers, restraining the two banks in Columbia, selected as depositories of state funds, from paying out any such deposits on the checks of the state Treasurer Cardoza. If this temporary injunction is made perpetual the Chamberlain government will be necessarily starved out. "No one dreams," the Herald special at Columbus says, "that Chamberlain will ever be able to enforce a tax levy in South Carolina."

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of E. H. Carr, committe of Aaron Parterage, a lunatic, has been filed in the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented to the said court for confirmation at January term next. A. WILLIAMS,
14dec 3t Prothonotary.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water running through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never-failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot

Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. *30 nov 3m.

TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the duplicate for School-tax for Potter township has been placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. All taxes paid on or before December 1st, next, will have a deduction of 5 per cent., and all taxes paid from Dec. 1, to Dec. 31, there will be no deduction, and on all taxes remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, 1877, there will be an addition of 5 per cent. as prescribed by law.

W. J. THOMPSON,
12 oct. Collector.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and shingle mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either

S. GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
H. WOLF
Wolf's Store, Pa
9 nov 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Duck, late of Spring township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. DUCK,
MICH. DUCK,
H. E. DUCK,
30 nov 6t Adm'rs

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers,

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE.

A DEMOCRATIC SALUTE.

Washington, December 8.—The Tilden and Hendricks Club fired a salute of 203 guns this evening, being the total of the electoral votes cast for the national Democratic ticket. No accident happened as in the case of the Hayes salute last night.

The democrats of Baltimore fired 204 guns on Saturday evening, in honor of the election of Tilden and Hendricks.

Wilmington, December 6.—The store of Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, in this State, was entered by thieves last night, and the safe blown open and robbed of its contents consisting of from $15,000 to $20,000 in money bonds and bank certificates.

DEATHS.

On 6 inst., in Harris township, Mary, daughter of James M. Ross, aged 14 years and 6 months. Her disease, typhoid fever, was contracted at the Centennial.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, December 11.—ex family 6 25@6 75 Wheat white 1 40@1 50 Wheat Penna. red 1 39@1 40 Rye old western 82 82½ Clover seed 15 00@15 25 Corn mixed 57 Corn yellow 59 @ 60 Oats western mixed 36 @ 40 Oats new white 36 @ 41 Lard 10 00@10 21 Butter, New York ex 32 @ 33 Butter firsts 28 @ 30 Butter western extra 25 @ 27 Cheese 13 @ 14 Eggs western 29 @ 31 Petroleum refined 28.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, December 11.—Flour spring extras $4 50@6 25 Flour white winter do 5 50@6 50 Wheat seller December 1 17½@1 18 Wheat seller January 1 20½@1 20¾ Corn seller January 45¾ @ 45¾ Corn seller December 44¾ Oats seller January 34¾ Oats seller December 34 Rye 77½ Barley December 68¾.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 25.
Red Wheat, $1 25.
Rye, 55c.
Corn, old, 45c.
" new, 40c.
Oats, 25c.
Cloverseed, choice, $8 00.
Potatoes, retail, $1 00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $5 50
" retail, $6 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—Oct. 17, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, white $1 15.
Wheat, red, $1 12.
Corn, 45.
Oats, 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8 25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1 50.
Butter, 27
Eggs, 20.
Lard 09

EXECUTOR'S PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Huston, late of Walker township, Centre co., Pa., deceased, offer the property known as the "Junction," at private sale.

This property is situated in Walkertwp, at the intersection of the Millheim and Bald Eagle turnpike with the public road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about midway between the two places. Containing about 37 acres of land with a large DWELLING HOUSE, STORE ROOM, and the necessary outbuildings, all in good order and repair; there is also a fine young Orchard of choice fruit in good bearing condition on the premises. This property is suitable for a private residence, or as a place of public business and common resort has no equal in the county.

A tract of land, adjoining the Junction tract, containing about 10 ACRES, well located and desirable for a small home is also offered for sale, together with

FOUR FINE FARMS,

one of them now occupied by Samuel Showers, containing about 267 ACRES; one occupied by Mortimer McClintoc, containing about 189 ACRES; One occupied by James Huston, containing about 186 ACRES, all situated contigous to the property first described in Walker twp, and the other occupied by Michael Corman, containing 140 ACRES, and 9 perch. es, neat measure, near the village of Jacksonville, in Marion twp.

These farms are limestone land of the finest quality, and in a good state of cultivation, well supplied with timber, water, and fruit, with good buildings erected on each. The farms occupied by Showers, McClintoc and Huston, abound in

Iron Ore of the Finest Quality,

in paying quantities a vein being now profitably worked by Messrs. Irwin & McCoy of this county, on one of them.

The premises above mentioned will be sold as designated, or in such tracts as may suit the wants of purchasers, where the location is such as to warrant a division of the same.

Persons desirous of purchasing any of the above described premises, will please apply to either of the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing them the same, when terms and conditions will be made known.

JAMES HUSTON, Nittany, Pa.
JAMES P. COBURN, Aaronsburg,
sept 28 3m Executors.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

—o—

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

—o—

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

—o—

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,

Bellefonte, Pa

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30novly

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
Centre Hall.
Having opened rooms on the 2nd floor of Gift & Flory's building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 7sept y

J. & J. HARRIS,
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
Paints
OILS, ETC.,
J. & J. HARRIS,
Bellefonte.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic prices.
H. A. LARRIMER,
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of
Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in
Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing
Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers,
Cant be excelled
His Grocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.
Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.
No trouble to show Goods.
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may 3 '71

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

W. M. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte.

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.
MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION!
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand. ap21

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER.
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.
C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
PERFUMERIES,
DYE STUFFS,
NOTIONS,
and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.
The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public patonage.
H. M. HERRINGTON,
6 apr 1y. Agent.

D. F. LUSE,
PAINTER, CENTRE HALL, PA.,
offers his services to the citizens of Centre county in
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
Striping, ornamenting and gilding, Graining
OAK, WALNUT, CHESTNUT, Etc.
Plain and Fancy Paper hanging. Orders respectfully solicited. Terms reasonable. 20 apr tf.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.
DENTIST.
Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. Teeth attracted without pain. 21 jan 76

Harness, Saddles, &c.
The undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for lower prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY
now offered at the old stand. Design especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first class establishment, in new offers at prices which will suit the times.
JACOB DINGES Centre Hall.

Chas. H. Held,
Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
All kinds of clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time keeper.
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

C. PECK'S
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

BEATTY PIANO!
Grand, Square and Upright.
From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.
"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."
James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville Ill. says:
"The Beatty Piano received give entire satisfaction." A[illegible] wanted. Send for catalogue [illegible] Washington, New Jersey

GRAHAM & SON,

Have the exclusive sale in Bellefonte of
Edwin C. Burts'
CELEBRATED FINE SHOES.
8 WIDTHS, the
Best Shoes in the World.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Calf Skins,
SOLE LEATHER,
SHOE FINDINGS, &c
All Kinds of Custom Work Made To Order.
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Best offer given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Organ warranted for six years.
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COACH SHOP,
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Carriages,
Buggies,
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PLAIN AND FANCY
and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Bodies for buggies and spring-wagons &c., of the most improved patterns made to order, also Gearing of all kinds made to order. All kinds of repairing done promptly and at the lowest possible rates.
Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

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ORGANS
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Pure, sweet, and evenly balanced tone, orchestral effects, and instantaneous access which may be had to the reeds.
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WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law, Bellefonte,

Calendar for 1877.

1877	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Feb.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28			
Mar.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sept.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One-half pound flour, one-half pound sugar, one-half pound suet, well chopped; one-half pound currants, one-half pound raisins, one-fourth pound citron; six eggs, well beaten; one carrot, grated fine. Mix thoroughly, and boil three hours.

CHICKEN SALAD.—The fowls should be young and fine, and may be either boiled or roasted. They must be quite cold. Disjoint the fowls, and reject all the skin and fat; cut the meat from the bones in small pieces about an inch square; wash and thread white celery, and cut up in the same sized pieces as the fowl. You need to use nearly as much celery as meat. Cut also in small pieces a little lettuce, and mix the three well together. You can make the dressing by taking the yolks of eight hard boiled eggs, one teaspoonful fine salt, the same of cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of made French mustard, a gill of vinegar or lemon juice, and ten tablespoonfuls of sweet oil. Mix these ingredients thoroughly together with a wooden spoon, until they are quite smooth. The dressing should not be put on until just before sending to table, as it wilts the celery and lettuce and toughens the meat. Pile the salad smoothly in a salad dish, and cover over with mayonnaise sauce; spread on with a knife, garnish with hard boiled eggs, each cut in eight pieces, and laid on the edge of the salad. Put in the center the heart of young lettuce or some tender leaves of celery, adding according to your taste stoned olives, boiled red beets cut in fancy shapes, or very thin slices of lemon; keep in a very cold place until the moment you wish to use it.

CORN BREAD.—Take of sifted corn meal two pints and of sifted wheat flour one pint; add two teaspoonfuls of salt and two of any good baking powder; one tablespoonful of lard or good beef dripping; one teacupful of sugar or molasses, and two eggs beaten very light; put some milk into the eggs before adding them to the flour; mix about as stiff as molasses cake.

PUMPKIN BUTTER.—Take out the seeds of one pumpkin, cut it in small pieces, and boil it soft; take three other pumpkins, cut them in pieces, and boil them soft; put them in a coarse bag and press out the juice; add the juice to the first pumpkin, and let it boil ten hours or more, to become of the thickness of butter; stir it often. If the pumpkins are frozen, the juice will come out much easier.

QUINCE PIE.—Pare, slice and stew six quinces till soft, press them through a sieve, add one pint of milk and three well beaten eggs, sweeten to taste, bake in a bottom crust, three-quarters of an hour, in a moderate oven.

INK STAINS.—You can remove ink stains by soaking the stained parts in diluted carbolic acid (about one drachm of acid to the pint of water) for two or three days, and then wash out.

Questions and Answers.

When land has been reduced by cropping, which is the best means of restoring its fertility?

Clover furnishes a popular means. Fertility grows by covering this kind of land with a thick sod and filling the soil with roots.

What are the leading characteristics of the best elder?

It is easily grown, of quick growth, is hardy, indigenous, and is equally good for wind breaks and for timber.

Can refuse hair from tanneries be utilized with profit on a farm?

Yes; it is a valuable fertilizer. The hair is usually mixed with lime; when spread broadcast this produces an immediate effect, though the action of the hair is slow. The best results are obtained from this refuse when it is poured in or mixed with the soil. It greatly increases the fertility of dairy farms, is said to be preferable to barnyard manure for turnips, and is an excellent fertilizer for cabbages.

Can fowls be assisted in the process of changing the feathers? The moulting season is really a most trying one to them.

During the moulting period the blood is drawn from for the materials which compose the feathers, and this drain is often so great as to weaken the fowl; the remedy is to give as feed elements which will most quickly replace the exhausted blood. Fish refuse, ground bone and powdered oyster shells are recommended for feed; and for drink, water supplied with rusty iron; also a little milk each day is good for them. In place of rusty iron tincture of iron can be put in their drinking water; a tablespoonful of tincture to a quart of water is the rule.

When should spinach be sewn to secure it for early spring use?

The seeds should be sown early enough to get the plants well cultivated before the cold weather comes; then they can be protected by covering lightly with some coarse litter. In neighborhoods where it can be obtained, swamp hay is preferred to straw for this purpose, as it is a greater protection from field mice. The [illegible] leaved spinach is more hardy than the long leaved kind, and is oftenest used for fall sowing.

How prevent insects from attacking farinaceous stores?

M. Massie says the introduction of a bar of iron in a box in which barley, rice, bran, biscuit, etc., are stored, is efficient to prevent either the attack of insects or the ravages of decay. It is claimed that a bar weighing three pounds will protect forty gallons of grain.

Killing Fowls.

There are three modes of killing fowls. Some advocate suffocation, clever men among them. Others cut the throats. A third party breaks the neck. It is said suffocation is the best, as the bird [illegible] no part of its properties; but when death is caused by this process there is a dark color which is unpleasant and suggestive. When the throats are cut the flesh is beautifully white, but the meat is dry and suggestive of deal sawdust. When the neck is broken, the dislocation being perfect, if the fowl is held by the legs, the head being downward, all the blood runs to the disjunction of the vertebræ, none remains in the body, and the juiciness of the flesh is retained.

Anxious to Die.

Santanta, the celebrated Kiowa chief, who is under sentence for life in the State prison of Texas, made an ineffectual attempt to end his life by suicide. The chief has been for some time in a depressed and melancholy state of mind, chafing under the restraint of prison life. For some time, however, he has been allowed to walk within the limits of the yard, up to the picket line, being placed among the "trusties," who are allowed a certain freedom from restraint. Watching his opportunity he had procured a small rope, and, fastening one end to a scantling, tied the other end about his neck, and was caught dangling with his feet about twenty-four inches from the ground, but was cut down before life was extinct. Thus the brave old scalper was saved from strangulation, and the surgeon cheated out of a subject.

Two Kisses.

"And say if I should give a kiss,"
The maiden said, "What good to me
Would come from it?" "You would not miss
So small a boon," said he;
"And when I sail o'er far off seas,
Its sweetness will a great joy bring;
And every low or ringing breeze
Will of your kindness sing."

"Ah, men oft say such words, you know,
And then go wandering away
Where sweeter flowers bud and blow,
And there forever stay.
What bond have I that you will not,
When you are far beyond the sea,
And have my one poor gift forgot,
Find lips will sweeter be?"

His eyes bent down to meet her gaze,
And clasping firm her small white hands,
He said: "Love ne'er the traitor plays
In any seas or lands:
And all the bond that I can give,
Is a love strong, and true, and brave;
A love that through earth's life will live,
And pass beyond the grave."

"Then take your kiss," she whisper'd low,
And mingled were brown hair and gold,
And as the minutes swiftly go,
Love's vows as swift were told.
The morning saw his ship's white sails
Shine out beyond the rippling bay,
And fast before the growing gales
She winged her trackless way.

And in the watches of the night,
And where the tropic isles lay sweet
With spicy breath and waters bright
The bending boughs would meet,
He felt her warm lips on his own;
No eyes were bright, no face was fair
That did not tell of her alone,
All times and everywhere.

She watched his ship sail up the bay,
She heard his footsteps at the gate,
And half afraid did ling'ring stay
Beside the glowing grate.
The autumn twilight fill'd the room
With shadows vague, but his clear eyes
Shine truthfully in the half gloom,
All doubt from her soul flies.

"Dear love," he said, "I bring to you
Lips that still hold love's signet, set
There by your own, sweet. I am true,
I could not you forget."
Unasked her lips were raised to his,
Her little hands clung to his own,
And her sweet, thrilling welcome kiss
Told she was his alone.

—*Thomas S. Collier.*

JUDITH'S TEMPTATION.

How bright and cheerful the kitchen of the old Stedhurst farmhouse looked to Judith Black upon the dreary December evening when she first came there to live! How merrily the fire flickered on the walls with red, fantastic reflections! How the tins sparkled against the wall, and what a song of welcome the old copper teakettle sung upon the hearth! And Mrs. Stedhurst's geraniums in the window, with their velvet leaves and spikes of vivid scarlet blossoms—to Judith they seemed fairer than any conservatory, crowded full of fan palms and camellias and trailing jasmine.

Judith Black had been very poor. She had been a dressmaker, but times were very hard. She had striven to get work, but applicants were many, and the cup of starvation had been perilously close to her lips when she crept into the office where Edward Stedhurst saw her, and engaged her to help his mother about the housework.

"I sha'n't like her, Ned," said Mrs. Stedhurst, when the "new girl" had gone up to her own room for the night, and mother and son were together before the kitchen fire.

"Why not, mother?"

"She's too pretty; and she has such a haughty, queenly sort of a way. I shouldn't think of asking a lady to scrub the floor and feed the pigs."

"That's nonsense, mother," said Edward, half vexed, half laughing. "She can't help her face, can she? It is some of the scraggy faced, smallpox marked girls who were so exacting as to the wages they would receive and the duties they would be called upon to perform, that I wouldn't have 'em in the house on any terms. Judith was the only one who was willing to come for any sort of work, and willing to accept moderate wages."

"She'll suit you," said Mr. Stedhurst, who had come in while the discussion was going on. "Take my word for it, mother, she'll suit you."

Judith Black stayed for a month, and then Mrs. Stedhurst engaged her for another month.

"She is neat," said the lady, "and she is quick to learn, and I believe her to be thoroughly trustworthy."

"If only Ned don't fall in love with her," humorously suggested Mr. Stedhurst.

"Why shouldn't he fall in love with her, if he wants to?" said Mrs. Stedhurst, valiantly.

"My dear, my dear," remonstrated Mr. Stedhurst, "what do you know about her?"

"What do you know about any girl, for that matter?" said Mrs. Stedhurst. "She is certainly very pretty, and very faithful, and very honest."

"Honest," put in Mr. Stedhurst, dryly, "because she has no temptation to be otherwise."

"Now, Phineas, you are too bad," said Mrs. Stedhurst, impatiently. "The current jelly has never been disturbed in the closet, and I have left the sugar bowl twice on the dresser with thirty-three lumps of sugar in it, and thirty-three there were, and I counted them after she had gone to bed."

"Not very great temptations, those," said Mr. Stedhurst, smiling.

"No," said his wife, "but straws show which way the wind blows."

About a month subsequent to this conversation, Edward Stedhurst came to his father.

"Father," said he, "I was twenty-one years old in October."

"Yes," said Mr. Stedhurst.

"And you were a year younger than that when you were married?"

"I believe so, Ned."

"Have you any objections to my taking a wife?"

"None in the world—if it proves that she is the right sort of a wife!" answered the old gentleman.

"Father, I have fallen in love with Judith Black," confessed Edward.

"Just exactly what I have feared all along," said Mr. Stedhurst, with a shrug of his shoulders.

"Why do you use the word 'feared,' father?" questioned Edward.

"Because, my lad, she is almost a stranger to us."

"Father, I would stake my life on her truth and honesty," said the young man.

"Because you are in love with her, my son. Edward, have you spoken to her yet?"

"Not yet, sir."

"Will you do me a favor?"

Edward smiled a little.

"That depends upon what it is, father."

"Will you wait a week before you ask her to become your wife? Will you wait a week without asking any questions?"

"If you desire it, sir."

"At the end of that time I will tell you what I think upon the matter."

And Mr. Stedhurst went out.

The next day he brought down an armful of old coats, vests, etc., from the garret.

"Judith," said he, "these things are getting motheaten. They belonged to an old uncle of mine, who died ten years ago—an odd, miserly old fellow who hoarded everything up, and died in a cellar at last. I want them cut into carpet rags."

"Yes, sir," answered Judith Black, in the soft, low voice which was habitual to her. And when her day's routine of duty was done, she went to work diligently with Mrs. Stedhurst's large shears.

She was all alone in the kitchen the next afternoon just as the clock was striking three. And as she worked she sung softly to herself an old Scotch ballad, "Bonnie Dundee."

Picking up an old waistcoat of ginger colored cloth, she chipped off the buttons, and mechanically turned the pockets inside out to cut them away. There was a piece of folded brownish paper in one of them. Judith took it out, without thinking much of it, and unfolded it.

To her surprise, she perceived that it was a twenty-pound note.

In her first astonishment she uttered a little cry, all alone though she was. And then she remembered what Mr. Stedhurst had said about the miserly old one who had "hoarded up his little gains and died in a cellar at last." This, doubtless, was one of the old man's hiding places—and he died and made no sign.

And this precious bit of paper—was it not hers by right of discovery?

Her eyes gleamed and her fingers trembled convulsively as they tightened upon it! She needed it so much! She was so poor—so pinched for money. And these Stedhursts, to whom it would naturally revert, were rich and did not need it. They would never know. Nobody would know.

For a minute the temptation battled fiercely with her better nature. For minute only; and then she rose up and went straight to the door of the tool-room—went with drooping eyelids and a scarlet stain on either cheek.

"Come in," said Mr. Stedhurst, as she knocked at the door, and she entered.

"Mr. Stedhurst," said she, in a voice that would falter a little in spite of her resolution to control it; "here is some money—a twenty pound note. I have found it in the pocket of one of those old waistcoats."

"Ah," said Mr Stedhurst, putting down his plane and taking the crumpled bit of paper. "And why didn't you keep it? Did it not occur to you that I would never know anything about it?"

"Yes," said Judith, slowly, "it did occur to me, sir."

"Then why didn't you keep it?"

"It was not mine," Judith answered, in a low tone.

"Judith," said old Phineas, "I put that money there."

"You did?"

"I did. To test you. To make sure that the girl to whom my boy had given his heart was worthy of him."

Judith's face glowed a deep scarlet.

"I—I don't understand you, sir," said she.

"No, I suppose not. But you will in a few days."

And she did when Edward Stedhurst asked her to be his wife.

"My own love," he said, "the house has been like a different place since you came into it. Will you promise to stay here always?"

And Judith's answer was "Yes."

Written by Itself.

My life is shortly told. My first impression was the sensation of a tremendous but short squeeze, which instantly awoke me into life and thought. I was now spread out to the light, and a glow of intelligence completely pervaded me. My ideas were at first new, multifarious and confused—nations, politics, courts, wars, speeches, merchandise, fightings, feasts, marriages, ditties, poetry, etc., etc., made up all my thoughts, which were various and mixed. I lay in a silent state of wonder and great amazement.

I soon found that I was but one of a very large family, and was ushered into this curious world at the same time. Our whole family was laid in regular order in a pile; my situation, being one of the first born, was particularly uneasy, damp, and uncomfortable. I had a silent, intuitive longing wish to get into the world, which was at last gratified.

Morning came, and I was carefully folded and laid, Moses-like, in a basket, by a boy who was called the carrier, and borne into the street. The said carrier I soon found was an object of interest and desire. He was soon accosted by an elderly looking man, with threadbare, rusty breeches.

"Have you a spare paper this morning, my boy?"

"No, sir," was the short reply, and he trudged on with us, muttering: "Not as you know on, old gripes. You are the same chap that promised me some coppers for the paper the other morning, and hain't paid me yet; you are too stingy to take the paper—you won't get another from me, I guess."

My brethren were now fast leaving me, being deposited at their proper destination. At length my turn came, and I was tucked in the crevice of a shop door. The first sample of the kind was not at all alluring. I had not been long in my new situation, when a reluctant early comer, swinging a key in his hand, wistfully eyed me, and casting a look about him, feloniously seized me, and thrust me into his pocket. My rightful owner, by virtue of advance pay, being in sight, hailed and arrested the pilferer, and with threats compelled him to relinquish his prize. He entered his store, and I soon found that I was the first object of his attention. After hastily drying me by the fire, in which process I narrowly escaped conflagration, he ran over me, and fixed his eyes upon sales at auction, advertisements, etc. I was then more particularly examined, and dismissed with condemnation.

"Nothing but foreign news—congress and cabinet—love stories, and accidents by flood and field. A newspaper should be a commercial report, one side at least should be devoted to prices current." I was then pettishly thrown upon the counter, but was soon in requisition. A boy came in, with a "Please to lend me your paper for a few minutes, just to look at the ship news?"

The request was reluctantly granted, with something about the plague of paper borrowing, and a determination to stop it. I was soon borne to a neighboring house. The good old woman, whose husband was at sea, eagerly sought the ship news, but was quite disappointed in her search.

"How negligent and careless these printers are," said she; "not a word of intelligence of the Wind Bird; they print of Poland and poetry, and fill their papers with advertisements, and that is all they care about."

Miss now took her turn. She sought the stories, poetry, and marriages, which in half an hour were all devoured with a "wonder that they put anything else in the paper." An elderly lady now took me, who, adjusting her spectacles, surveyed me a little while, and declared me a "terrible uninteresting paper—hardly a column of deaths, and not more than fifteen or twenty murders and accidents."

In this way I passed through all the hands of the family, and after being well soiled and somewhat torn by the little ones, was sent home. For three whole days I got no rest, but was continually borrowed and abused. At the end of this period I was supplanted by a new face, and was then discarded and thrown aside like all servants when they have become useless. I was, however, again resuscitated, and employed as a wrapper to some merchandise, and sent into the country. There I again became the object of interest, went the rounds of the neighborhood, and was a "nine days' wonder."

I am now quietly hanging up in a shattered condition, in a farmer's kitchen, from which I have written this brief memoir. I have seen much of the world, and learned that mankind are unreasonable and ungrateful, and that in a world of great variety of tastes and wishes it is impossible to please all.

SECOND SOBER THOUGHTS.—An amusing story is told of an incident that occurred in Nevada. A little man had threatened to horsewhip a big man. Whip in hand, he entered a restaurant where the big man was eating, but after a short survey of the back of his enemy, he retreated, and when asked why he had not carried his threat into execution, he replied: "Oh, thunder! that fellow is twice as big as he was yesterday."

A STINGY AUNT.—"Well, Robin, have you enjoyed yourself?" "Oh, yes, aunt; but I wish I hadn't come. Brother Jim is sure to cry 'halves' when I get home, and when I say you didn't give me nothing, he'll punch my head for a story."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Four masked men stopped a mail coach ten miles from Los Vegas, Texas, and took everything of value except some silver bricks, which they said were too heavy to carry.....Official returns from all but fourteen small plantations in Maine, which cast less than three hundred votes in 1872, give Hayes 66,130 votes; Tilden, 40,110, and scattering, 480.....The official vote of Pennsylvania is as follows: Hayes, 384,148; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204; Smith, Prohibitionist, 1,318, and a ticket headed by a local candidate, eighty-three..... The official count of votes in New Jersey shows that Tilden received 115,958 ballots to Hayes' 103,520; Tilden's majority being 12,438..... Rhode Island's total vote as officially announced was 26,527, of which Hayes received 15,786, Tilden, 10,713, and the balance were scattered..... The extensive foundry and car works at Toronto, Canada, owned by Messrs Hamilton, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insured for about $30,000.....The Belgian steamer Dolleye Matthieu has been wrecked on the island of Gothland, in the Baltic sea. Eleven persons on board were drowned..... The Massachusetts State debt is given as $33,565,464, a decrease of $330,000 during the year.....The czar of Russia, in conversation with the British ambassador, "pledges his sacred word of honor" that he has no intention of acquiring Constantinople; and that if necessity compelled him to occupy Turkish ground, it would be but temporarily while protecting fellow Christians. He deplored the mistrust manifested by England and considered absurd the rumors that Russia intended the future conquest of India. He also denied that there was any intention of Servia and Roumania having a separate kingdom.....Many coasting vessels were wrecked during the recent severe storm which prevailed on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida.....Gen. Crook has issued an address of congratulation to his soldiers on their fighting abilities, and names the honorably wounded.

Advices from Mexico indicate fresh complications. Ex-Chief Justice Iglesias has proclaimed himself provisional president of the republic, and established his seat of government at Leon, in the state of Guanajuato, the legislature and governor of which sustain him. A portion of the precession escorting Iglesias to Leon attacked the American missionaries with the cry of "death to Protestants." The missionaries barricaded themselves in a house until the police rescued them. Troops are marching upon Guanajuato, and the flight of Iglesias and his government may be expected in a very short time. No other state has seconded Iglesias' movement in Guanajuato President Lerdo is receiving congratulatory dispatches and offers of support from all parts of the country..... Gen. Diaz, the revolutionary president, continues to hold the state of Oaxaca.....The new captain-general of Cuba is making wholesale arrests of suspected insurgents..... Joseph B. Brown shot and killed Emma Jared near Keytesville, Mo. Brown had been a suitor for Miss Jared's hand, but her parents objected to his visits and she dismissed him a short time ago..... The official canvass of the vote of Connecticut shows Tilden received 61,934 ballots; Hayes, 59,034; Cooper, 374, and scattering, 378. Tilden's plurality being 2,900; majority, 1,748..... The official vote of Kansas, minus two counties, gives Hayes 77,510 votes and Tilden 37,471..... The Vermont legislature passed a joint resolution instructing their representatives to use their influence to resume specie payments as early as January, 1877.....The latest report gives the following figures as the status of the newly elected Congress of the United States: Democrats, 153; Republicans, 140. Democratic majority, thirteen. The present Congress stands: Democrats, 183; Republicans, 110. Contested seats and members to be elected may change the figures of the next Congress, but not materially.....The report of the agricultural department states that the cotton crop, while a trifle smaller than that of last year, will be one of the largest ever known in the country.....Brown, Dartmouth and Trinity Colleges have formed an association for rowing purposes for New England colleges only. The first race will be held at New London, Conn.....Paine's grain elevator in New York city was burned with its entire contents. Loss, $40,000..... A large fire occurred in Mattoon, Ill., by which a number of buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of $70,000.....The long projected marriage between King Alfonso, of Spain, and the daughter of the Duke de Monpensier is now reported to be definitely arranged..... The Younger brothers, better known as the Northfield (Minn.) robbers, have been sentenced to hard labor for life.

Gen. Sherman, in his report to the secretary of war, says: The military academy under Gen. Schofield's administration will take rank among the first educational establishments in the world. The aggregate force of the United States army now consists of 25,831 men, all of whom are actively employed as though war existed. He reviews the reports made by the officers in command of the Indian expeditions, and thinks the Indian winter campaign of Gen. Crook will be successful. He concludes as follows: Gen. Sheridan, in his last dispatch on the subject, used the following language, which I heartily indorse: "If successful, which I do not doubt, the Sioux war and all other Indian wars in the country, of any magnitude, will be over forever." The complete arrangements made for hemming in and capturing the remainder of the hostile Sioux during the winter must result in comparative or complete success. Meantime no change can attempted this year at the agencies; but I be trust that next year all of the Sioux nation will be compelled to remove to the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, where they can be guarded and fed at half the present cost, and where, if there is any chance of civilizing them, the opportunity for so doing will be far better than in their present scattered agencies.

During the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 the debt of the State of New York has been reduced $5,000,000.....A bronze statue of Daniel Webster, fourteen feet in height, presented to New York city by one of her citizens, was unveiled in Central park with considerable ceremony, in the presence of prominent men from all parts of the country.....The Peoria woolen mills at Peoria, Ill., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000; insurance, about $15,000.....The official vote of Pennsylvania gives the total vote as 758,957, of which Hayes received 384,148; Tilden, 366,204; Cooper, 7,204, and scattering, 1,401. Hayes' plurality, 17,944; majority, 9,339....Missouri's official figures show Tilden received 202,687; Hayes, 144,398, and Cooper, 3,498. Tilden's majority, 54,791....The Russian army is being prepared for a winter campaign.....A revolution has broken out in Lower California. Jose Moreno has collected a force and issued pronunciamentoes declaring himself governor. He has imprisoned Gov. Villagrana and his secretary, seized the custom house at Rio Juana, deposed Villagrana's collector, and restored Caballa, who was removed some months ago. Many Mexicans have entered Lower California from California and joined Moreno....The official vote of Kentucky gives Tilden 160,445 ballots and Hayes 98,415, the total vote being 258,860.....The applications for space in the permanent exhibition at Philadelphia are reported as more than sufficient to occupy the entire area assigned for exhibition purposes.

Fears of war are increasing all over the frontier of Cape Colony, Africa. Native affairs on both sides of the British borders are very unsatisfactory and are becoming critical....The sultan has decreed the absolute abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.....Advices from Santo Domingo say the situation there was improving. The only port continuing in arms against the government of Gonzales was the southern part of Azua. Large numbers of troops were sent thither, and it was probable they would soon reduce it to obedience.....The figures reported by the South Carolina board of canvassers, under the order of the supreme court of the State, give the Hayes ticket 91,870 and the Tilden 90,906, Hayes' majority being 964. .....The official returns from New Hampshire give Hayes 41,522 votes; Tilden, 38,449, and scattering, seventy-four. Hayes' majority over Tilden, 3,073.....The official returns from Minnesota show the majority for Hayes to be 24,068. The three Republican representatives to Congress are elected by the following majorities: Dunnell, 8,945; Strait, 4,730; Stewart, 2,040.....Charles Lemons, a recluse residing in a tent in New Brunswick, N. J., set fire to his bedding while smoking (being under the influence of liquor) and was burned to a crisp.....Gen. Crook's command reached Fort Reno in capital condition, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. New Indian allies having joined the command, makes nearly four hundred Indians in all, and brings the entire force to nearly 2,000 men.....Two dangerous counterfeiters were arrested in Indiana and a large amount of good imitations found in their possession.....Iowa gives Hayes 171,327 and Tilden 112,099. Hayes' majority, 59,228.....Eighteen colored men, who were engaged in an attack on a constable and posse at Stafford's cross roads, S. C., have been arrested.....The regular army contains 25,331 men, according to the report of General Sherman, just published... Wm. M. Tweed, captured in Spain and delivered to the United States government, arrived in New York by the United States steamer Franklin and was turned over to the sheriff, and again confined in Ludlow street jail, from which he escaped some months ago. Tweed comes back a decrepit old man, broken in body and in spirit. A relative who visited him in jail upon his arrival said: "He is crushed and broken. He has lost his old buoyancy and defiant spirit. In fact, he is suffering from pleurisy now and is actually ill. He seemed weari d and only anxious to know about his old acquaintances. He seemed desolate and desirous of companionship more than anything else. He is a mere wreck of his former self. His vest is a third too large for him, and his features are shrunken and pinched. He has suffered intensely." It is believed that the old man will be kept in Ludlow street jail during his natural life.

Horace N. Campbell was overcome and robbed of $8,200, the proceeds of a sale of cheese, near Watertown, New York..... David Magoon, who was committed to the New Hampshire State prison a few weeks since for thirty years, for wife poisoning, committed suicide by immersing his head in a bucket of water.....Sperry & Barnes' pork packing establishment at New Haven, Conn., was utterly destroyed by fire. Loss, $200,000. .....The official vote of Arkansas is as follows: Tilden, 58,083; Hayes, 38,669; Cooper, 211..... Kentucky's official returns elect ten Democratic Congressmen—a full delegation. The total vote cast was 258,860, of which Tilden received 160,445, and Hayes, 98,415. Tilden's majority, 60,030..... Tilden's official majority in the State of Georgia is 81,181..... The total vote in the State of New York is 1,022,047, of which 6,174 were cast for greenback and temperance tickets and scattering. The Democratic total is 522,518, and the Republican, 489,629; a Democratic majority of 32,989..... Michigan's official vote shows Hayes received 166,534; Tilden, 141,095; Cooper, 2,060, and scattering, 814..... Smallpox is raging so seriously in the West that in several cities public meetings have been held to take more serious measures relative to it..... The annual report of Gen. A. A. Humphreys, chief of engineers of the United States, shows that of the $5,000,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress for river and harbor improvements $2,000,000 only were allotted for various works under instructions of the secretary of war. During the past year the work upon seacoast defenses has progressed as rapidly as good workmanship and the amount of the appropriations granted permit..... A late report shows that in North America there are 595,108 Free Masons and 33,513 raised members..... The iron trade of Europe is greatly depressed.....The sheriff of Newcastle, Del., punished several men by whipping at the public post. The offenses for which the men were punished were theft, and the revolting scene was highly enjoyed by those who witnessed it. Evacuation day was celebrated with more than the usual earnestness in New York city. Flags were generally displayed, and the veterans of 1812 held their annual reunion.

Accounts from the Bombay presidency, India, relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall in the distressed districts is not one-third of the average fall. The prospects in the presidency of Madris also continue unfavorable..... Spanish troops continue to arrive in Cuba.....Mrs. Mary G. Gale, who died at Manchester, N. H., leaves among other bequests $50,000 to found a home for aged and indigent women.....Patrick Taft, night watchman at the Hunter's Point depot of the Long Island railroad, was found dead, in the office, with a pistol ball in his heart. Subsequently, Dennis Byer, another watchman, delivered himself to the police, saying he had accidentally shot Taft while they were examining a revolver. But as a second wound was found in Taft's head and the marks of a third bullet in the floor, his explanation was not accepted..... The Yorktown colliery, near Audenreid, Penn., was destroyed by a fire which originated in the boilerhouse and quickly communicated with the breaker. The loss is estimated from $75,000 to $80,000..... The official canvass of Illinois gives Hayes 278,232; Tilden, 258,807, and Cooper, 17,109..... On application for writs of *habeas corpus* the board of State canvassers of South Carolina, who had been arrested and sent to jail by the supreme court of the State, were taken into the United States supreme court, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding. The board were in the custody of the sheriff, who, through counsel, asked for time to make a return to the application for the writs. The court signified that the time would be granted, and that the prisoners would be held in the custody of the court pending the return. The application was based on the ground that the board were discharging the duties of appointing Presidential electors when the supreme court of the State interfered with them. The members of the board were released, but put under the charge of deputy United States marshals..... The family residence of Wade Hampton, near Columbia, S. C., was utterly destroyed by incendiaries, who fired the house at night in such a manner that the entire structure was wrapped in flames simultaneously; the general's two sisters and two young sons barely escaping with their lives—the general being absent. The only thing saved from the mansion was a bust of Wade Hampton, the revolutionary patriot..... A number of frame buildings in Chicago, principally occupied as saloons or eating houses, were destroyed by fire. Four of the occupants were burned to death..... The deaths from smallpox in the northwest of British America average 180 per day, and the Indians are fleeing from the scourge. The fur trade is almost dead in consequence.

A Conscientious Engineer.

Scribner's Monthly has the following item: Mr. Peter A. Dey was the engineer who surveyed and located the first hundred miles of the Union Pacific railroad. He estimated its cost at not over thirty thousand dollars a mile. When this estimate was shown to the directors it was returned to him with orders to retouch it with higher colors, to put in embankments on paper where none existed on earth, and to make the old embankments heavier, and to increase the expense generally; and then he was requested to send in his estimate that it would cost fifty thousand dollars a mile. When Mr. Dey found that this part of the road was to be let to parties at $50,000 per mile, for work which he knew could be done for $30,000—this difference of $20,000 a mile amounting to two millions of dollars on the first hundred miles, and to five millions on the two hundred and forty-six miles—he resigned his position as chief engineer, with a letter to the president of the road. He closed that letter thus:

"My views of the Pacific road are, perhaps, peculiar. I look upon its managers as trustees of the bounty of Congress. * * * You are, doubtless, informed how disproportioned the amount to be paid is to the work contracted for. I need not expatiate on the sincerity of my course, when you reflect that I have resigned the best position in my profession this country has offered to any man!"

HOW THEY RUN.—"I've heard, captain," said an English traveler to the captain of a steamer running on the Upper Mississippi, "that your Western steamboats can run in very shoal water—where, in fact, the water is not more than two or three feet deep."

"Two or three feet deep!" exclaimed the captain, in tones of withering contempt; "why, we wouldn't give a pin for a boat here that couldn't run on the dew of the grass."

Lord Chancellor Campbell, a few days before his death, met a barrister, and remarked: "Why, Mr. ——, you are getting as fat as a porpoise." "Fit company, my lord, for the great seal," was the ready repartee.

THE REVOLT IN JAPAN.

What it is All About—The State of Affairs in that Country.

Those who have followed the course of affairs in Japan will not be surprised to learn of the rising of the Samurai, or two sworded class. An outbreak of this character has long been expected, and did not find the imperial government unprepared. The incipient rebellion was promptly subdued, as we learn by the dispatch which brought news of the outbreak, and by still more recent dispatches. The effect will, no doubt, be to strengthen the hands of the liberal party, popularize the imperial or national army, and consolidate the government. Some long talked of radical reforms will now be introduced, and we may confidently expect to see the doors of the country thrown more widely open to foreigners and foreign enterprise. The Japanese are greatly in want of capital to develop their internal resources.

The men who a few years ago effected the Japanese revolution in the mikado's name, and who now control the government of Japan, are among the ablest in the country. They represent the popular or radical element, and have had great experience in public affairs, as councilors of the former Daimios or feudal princes. Under the old *regime* each Daimio governed his feudal province through a provincial council chosen from among his retainers. This council represented the best executive, judicial, administrative and military talent in the province. These councilors now govern Japan on popular principles, through imperial forms. Okubo, the leading statesman of Japan, and actual prime minister, like all those by whom he is surrounded, was the councilor of a Daimio. Their policy is essentially progressive.

The aristocratic or conservative party is profoundly dissatisfied with this policy. Shimadzu Saburo, the uncle of the young prince of Satsuma, leads the opposition, and represents the dangerous class of the late Samurai. The people of Satsuma swarm in the military and civil offices of the government. On the occasion of the Corean difficulty, Shimadzu Saburo made a great speech in the imperial council, urging immediate war with the Corea, openly avowing that his chief reason in advocating this policy was for the purpose of giving occupation to the Samurai. The government adopted a peaceful course, and Shimadzu resigned from the council, and eight general officers in the army, all Satsuma men, resigned the same night. The army is chiefly officered by fellow clansmen of Shimadzu. These events were at the time much commented on by the press of Tokio. The *Hochi Shimbun* newspaper, which opposed the war, had several very strong leaders on the Corean difficulty, in which Shimadzu's speech was severely criticised. Shimadzu obstinately opposed the edict against officials having their heads shaved. He was a member of the council of State when the government intimated a desire that officials should wear European